Canada West

THE LAST BEST WEST

HOMES FOR MILLIONS

RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT RAISING
MIXED FARMING

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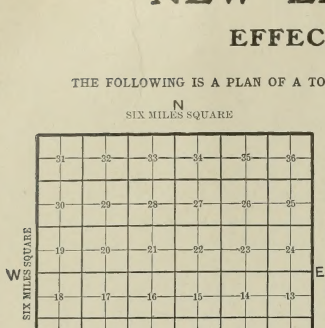
100 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. SYDNEY FISHER
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

NEW LAND REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Each township contains 36 sections.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square, each quarter-section contains 160 acres.

Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale—Sections No. 8 and 26.

Any quarter-section vacant and available of Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, and is British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the District or at the office of a Sub-Agent authorized to transact business in the District, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government Agent.

A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable house on homestead for six months in each of three years.

A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or son, daughter, brother or sister, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by them, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by them in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother). The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must so notify Agent for District and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to be cancelled.

Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence.

A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity, 50 acres must be broken (of which 30 must be cropped).

Application for patent may, on completion of duties, be made by homesteader before an Agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a Sub-Agent for District.

Pre-emption.—In a district of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, (see map on page 6 of this pamphlet) an additional quarter-section may be pre-empted by a person who has secured a homestead but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance. Entry fee $10.

Duties.—1. Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption. 2. Erection of habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption. 3. Cultivation of 80 acres of homestead or pre-emption or both. Payment for pre-emption $3.00 per acre as follows: One-third purchase money at end of three years from date of entry; balance in five equal annual installments with interest at five per cent.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I, ..., do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any person or persons.

Sworn before me.....,this.....day of.....190..

.....

Collector.....

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitute a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

TIMBER FOR THE SETTLER

If the settler has no timber on his land, he can, for 25 cents, get a permit and cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, or 9,250 feet B. M., 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings.

For obvious reasons it is deemed undesirable to publish the exact postoffice addresses of those settlers whose testimony to the character of Central Canada is to be found throughout this book. The Department does not wish to involve these busy men and women in undesired and perhaps troublesome correspondence; but these letters are all on file with the Immigration Department at Ottawa, Canada where addresses may be had, singly, for any proper purpose of further inquiry.

25. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. Under the new land regulations, an additional 160 acres in a certain area may be taken up as a pre-emption at a cost of $3.00 per acre. For conditions see "Homestead Regulations," page 2 of cover.

26. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and on reaching Central Canada should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free, on application to any local agent of Dominion Lands.

27. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

ANSWER. At a great many places the Government maintains Immigration halls and gives free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

28. Where must I make my homestead or pre-emption entry?

ANSWER. Land district office in which selection is made.

29. Can entry be made by proxy?

ANSWER. Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted in the case of one making entry for a father, mother, brother, sister, son, or daughter, when duly authorized in the prescribed form, which may be secured free of charge from any Canadian Government Agent or from the Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Can.

30. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

ANSWER. Yes; an agent of Dominion lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18 if his father, etc., live upon the homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres in extent, within 9 miles of reserved section. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

31. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

32. Are homesteads available in the Peace River district?

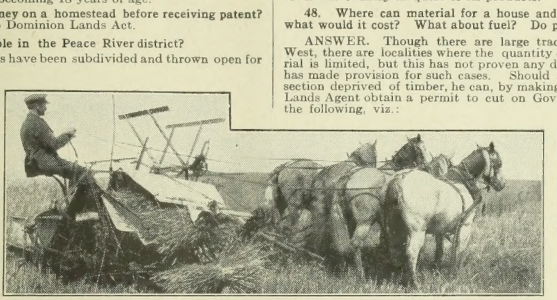
ANSWER. A few town ships have been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

33. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

ANSWER. Not unless you sleep on your homestead. Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

34. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on the other half of the section on which I have filed?

ANSWER. A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity which means not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation in this case, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence on the homestead.



A Central Canada Farmer Finishing Cutting His 70-Acre Field of Wheat

35. What is the pre-emption area?

ANSWER. By reference to map on pages 6 and 7 you will observe the portion colored green. Within this area it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres, and an adjoining additional 160 acres on payment of three dollars per acre. See Homestead Regulations, page 2 of cover.

36. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

ANSWER. Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government agent, whose name appears on the back page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. On arriving at the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

37. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon your nearest Canadian Government agent.

38. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. On securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railway from boundary points may be had for both passengers and freight.

39. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

40. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. See Chapter "Who Will Succeed," pages 5 and 8.

41. How can I procure lands for ranching?

ANSWER. They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

42. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

43. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

44. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for $1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon 12½ to 18c; flour, $1.75 to $2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

45. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds $8 to $10 per annum.

46. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

47. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. There are in Canada many large flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries, which use millions of bushels of grain. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie world-famed mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of its products.

48. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. 2. 400 roofing poles. 3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. 4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

Having all these free of charge, the settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

49. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about $18 per thousand feet; shiplap, $20; flooring and siding, $23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, $2.50 to $3 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

50. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter; it is generally easy for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for employment are good, as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, not able or not knowing how to work, will find difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

51. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. He is in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from $20 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

52. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from $8 up per month, including board and lodging, will be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and farming on your own account.

53. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. School districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

54. Is there a State church in Canada; are churches numerous?

ANSWER. No. But the various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The accompanying maps and the information given will prove valuable to the prospective settler and the person wishing to secure a home at low cost in a country long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yield of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended to the people of Great Britain, Europe and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been warmly accepted. During the past ten years hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of it. All are satisfied, doing well, and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—these are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, soil, and other conditions necessary to make prosperity are there—all that is necessary is to apply your resources.

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government agent, will secure full particulars.

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-tenth, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent timber.

5. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not as heavy as farther east, but the chinook winds in the West have a temperating influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the East, (which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain), is supplied by these chinook winds. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Then as to climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints.

7. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

8. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

9. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

ANSWER. The settlers comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

10. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is unusual and unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

11. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and must become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the interim he can hold possession, live upon the land, and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him how to become one. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

12. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

13. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

14. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving to Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

15. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

16. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

ANSWER. Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz and other small grains.

17. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is from 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

18. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

19. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. In many parts of the country there is sufficient wild hay meadow on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. The experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and it is said to be more nutritious than timothy.

20. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

21. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada, and what varieties?

ANSWER. Small fruits grow wild. Among those cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

22. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May.

23. How is it for stock raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that wild cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

24. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. By homesteading, pre-empting, veteran scrip, or purchasing from railway or land companies.

For further information regarding Central Canada low rates of transportation, inquires may be addressed to any one of the following:

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

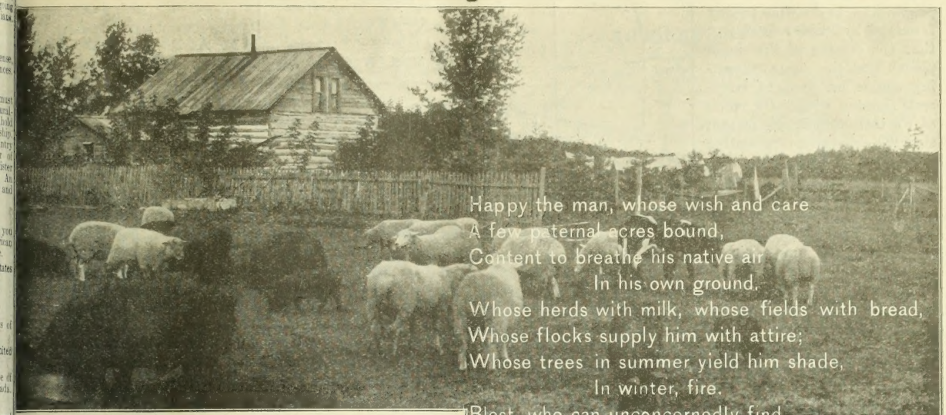
J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES AGENTS:

M. V. McINNES, No. 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
GEORGE A. HALL, 180 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. BENNETT, 215 Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, South Dakota.
C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
W. H. ROGERS, 3d floor, T. T. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
CANADIAN AGENT, House Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.
THOS. HETHERINGTON, 2d floor, Tremont Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
THOS. DUNCAN, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY


Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire;
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter, fire.
Blest, who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day,
Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mix'd; sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most doth please
With meditation!
—Alexander Pope.

DIFFICULT indeed is the task of one who knows the richness of Central Canada's resources, the wealth of opportunities this country offers to the ambitious, and the rapidity with which these opportunities are being embraced, and who nevertheless would speak of it all in terms of moderation. Yet no more than a conservative statement of the facts is needed to demonstrate that the fertile areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta present North America's sole remaining invitation, on grand scale, for advantageous settlement.

Many a man today laments the fact that his father or grandfather lacked the foresight to homestead or buy cheaply, years ago, rich prairie land in Illinois or Iowa, which now is worth $100 or $125 or $150 an acre. Yet the same man, at his very moment, can find in Central Canada a like opportunity to that which his fathers may have neglected.

The Dominion of Canada appreciates the magnificence of her partly-developed domain in the West. The Government recognizes in law-abiding, industrious settlers a quick national asset. Such settlers Canada desires, and to them is offered what may very well be called a "ground-floor" opportunity to participate in rewards without old-time pioneer hardship, in the production of individual and national wealth, in the speedy development of "The Last Best West."

WHY "THE LAST BEST WEST"

If the Government and the citizens of Canada thus highly value the contribution to national development represented by the influx of desirable settlers, those to whom this opportunity lies open should by no means lose sight of its exclusive character. That land—productive land, ample in acreage and held in fee simple—is the one best material possession none will deny. Nor can it be gainsaid that, to quote Albert Bushnell Hart, "the Canadian Northwest is the last area left in North America in which a great body of prairie land can be had almost for the asking."

"Though Uncle Sam still owns hundreds of millions of acres of land in the far West," the same writer continues, "almost no tracts of natural farming land are left in his hands; railroads, ranch corporations, and individuals do still hold immense areas, which in course of time will be subdivided; but nobody can get that land without paying a price, and even the limited areas which are capable of irrigation are sold by the land office at many times the dollar and a quarter an acre which for nearly a century has been the price for Government arable land."

After calling attention to the quest for cheap lands, as eastern farm prices have advanced, as a prime factor in the northwesterly movement of migration through the United States, Mr. Hart continues:

The forty-dollar man finds twenty-dollar land in North Dakota, and the North Dakotan, treks across the line into Central Canada and takes up virgin soil at a nominal price. As he comes in the railroad follows after him to get his crop and prepares the way for a new invasion of settlers.

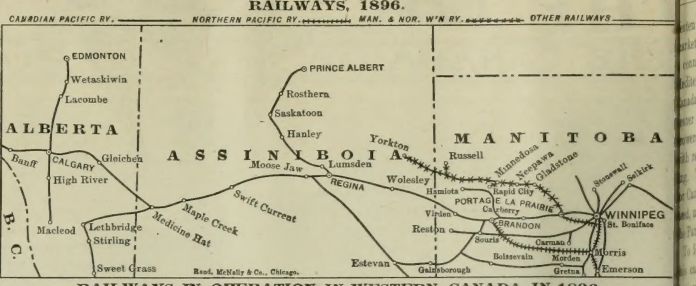
Ten years ago, Winnipeg was on the frontier; five years ago, Edmonton was the northern verge of civilization; now, people are going hundreds of miles farther north and west, while rapidly filling intervening territory.

LAND THE LODESTONE; CANADA THE MECCA

Even the limited offering, recently made, of lands for homestead in South Dakota precipitated a "rush" of more than 100,000 persons to the district, and yet amongst so many there were only 5,000 homes to be distributed. Successful applicants had to become resident on the land, cultivate it for a term of years, and pay $6 an acre for it besides. From this it is easy to imagine how strenuously homeseekers besieged land offices in the Canadian West on the morning of September 1, 1908, when new Regulations went into effect, the terms of which are set out elsewhere. On the night before the opening, thousands "lined-up" to await the next day's sunrise. In many instances, the prizes were desirable farms, worth from $15 to $30 an acre.

NOTE:—Correcting third paragraph "Customs Regulations." Conditions in last sentence are now annulled.

It was land that these energetic souls wanted—land for homes, land for money-making and the comforts money-making means. These are people who know that to-day farming is no longer a drudgery; that the coming of the steam plough and the steam threshing engine has brought large-scale farming within the reach of the man of moderate means; that the extension of scientific instruction in agriculture has rendered it possible to make Nature yield her best from the soil; that with farmers' telephone lines, rural mail delivery, and up-to-date farm architecture keeping pace with settlement, "pioneering" has lost its terrors. Fancy what it would have meant to an Ohio pioneer, for example, in the days "when the country was new," to have mail delivered at his gate from "back home" in Connecticut, or to be able to telephone from his frontier farm to the villages of Chicago, or Cleveland, or Buffalo! Comparatively speaking, such is the condition in many portions of Central Canada.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1896

CONDITIONS THAT MAKE FOR HAPPINESS.

Interesting, indeed, is the unbiased testimony of observers from the United States who have studied the social order that obtains in newest Canada. Farming communities are proverbially law-abiding, and Canada is no exception.

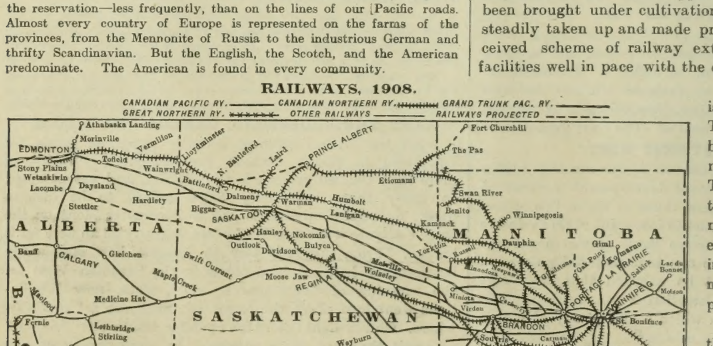
Mr. Emerson Hough, who has written more than one prose epic of the rugged life of the men who extend empires with plough and harrow, has this to say regarding "The Last Best West," through which he has travelled:

> There is no more thrilling experience than this, of seeing the ancient wilderness just passing into the first loose fingers of civilized man's occupation. Extended inquiry in the course of a long journey failed to discover one farmer who was homesick or discontented, or who declared that he was going back to Old England or to the States. In some cases their one or two crops had given them their lands and their first farmstead buildings of rude comfort, at least, fully paid for; and this land was their own. No one here spoke of despair or discouragement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOCIAL FABRIC.

"And what of the people which country, laws, and conditions have brought together?" asks the same writer, and answers his own question thus:

> It does seem that every race, every type, and every tongue has been attracted here. The Indian and the half-breed are seldom seen, except on the reservation—less frequently, than on the lines of our Pacific roads. Almost every country of Europe is represented on the farms of the provinces, from the Mennonite of Russia to the industrious German and thrifty Scandinavian. But the English, the Scotch, and the American predominate. The American is found in every community.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1908

"The Canadian country is very similar to this (Kansas) or parts of it, and the people are about the same as here is the testimony of Mr. Redmond, editor of the Burlington (Kansas) *Republican*, who made his tour of Western Canada in a company of 130 editors, representing twenty-four states. "We found practically no sentiment for annexation, but there was a strong friendly feeling, and the sentiment that Canada and the United States should work together."

In evidence of this cordial feeling, as it appears to the north of the border, no stronger proof could be adduced than the following editorial from the Toronto (Ontario) *Star:*

> Will patriotism, American or Canadian, suffer by the interchange of population, and the knowledge thereby gained? Rational patriotism will not suffer. No patriotic citizen of Canada or the United States will regret that the people of the two countries are learning to understand each other.
>
> Perhaps some of the newcomers had been brought up in the belief that Canada was a downtrodden colony. They found that Canada was as free as their own country, and that their change of home meant little more than a removal from Ohio to Minnesota. On the other hand, if the Canadians in the West feared that newcomers would be imbued with revolutionary ideas, that fear would be speedily dispelled by closer acquaintance. The American farmer is usually a hard-headed, practical fellow, with a strong vein of conservatism in his character. He wants to farm in the most modern way, to make money by farming, to take plenty of enjoyment out of life, to give his women folk all the comforts that are available, and to have the best possible education for his children. He will not quarrel with institutions that afford these advantages.

VAST ACHIEVEMENTS; GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

Enthusiasm kindles as one contemplates the immensity of what has been accomplished in Central Canada, alongside the vastness of the virgin lands that still lie open.

The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, contain 357,016,778 acres of land. Of this, at least one-half, or 178,508,389 acres, is good for farming, while only 10 million acres, or approximately one-seventeenth, have been brought under cultivation. The vacant land is being steadily taken up and made productive, and a liberally-conceived scheme of railway extension keeps transportation facilities well in pace with the demand for them.

The settler in Central Canada is in the forefront of progress. The truth of this is attested by the comparative railway maps presented herewith. Twelve years have sufficed to transform a long trunk line, meagrely equipped with feeders, into a network of ramifying trunk lines, including the new systems, tapping every portion of the wheat country.

The railways are following the wheat; but the railway builders of the Dominion are not content with pursuing

aten highway from this granary of the world to the world's arkets. Their plans contemplate the speedy opening up of connecting route between Hudson Bay—the New-World editerranean—and the wheat-carrying railways of Central nada. Not only will this bring Europe a thousand miles arer to the wheat fields, but it will provide western grain owers with the shortest possible rail-haul to tidewater, th reduction in freight rates and elimination of re-hand- ig. Thus will be assured a variety of alternative routes r Canadian commerce; for the Pacific will continue to be ed, not only for trade with the Orient, but also, by way of e Panama Canal, for a large volume of freight for Europe.

To forecast the future of such a self-contained empire as is calls rather for logic than for imagination. Canada's stiny is already manifest. "The development throughout estern Canada during the next ten years," says the Hon. eslie M. Shaw of New York, "will probably exceed that of y other country in the world's history." Mr. Shaw was rmerly Governor of Iowa, and later Secretary of the nited States Treasury. "Our railway companies," he con- nues, "sold a good deal of their land at from $3 to $5 an re, and now the owners are selling the same land at from 0 to $75, and buying more up in Canada at from $10 to $15."

Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, is as rm a believer in the future of the Canadian Northwest as was in that of the American Northwest. Before the Mer- hants' Club in Chicago, more than two years ago, he said:

There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth Europe. In ten or fifteen years, according to present indications, the nited States will need every bushel of its wheat product at home. ould it not then be advantageous for us to share in the product of the lds of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan?

CANADA'S WEALTH SUMMARIZED

The unquestioned wealth of Canada's resources was well mmarized by Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the anadian Bank of Commerce, speaking recently before the ew York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walker said, in part:

Now let me set out in a few words some of the reasons why we have faith the future of Canada. We have a country about the same size as the nited States proper, which is surprising the world by the growth of cereals rther and farther north. The prairie provinces as yet produce only about 0 million bushels of cereals, and the yield clearly will eventually be enor- ous. If we are willing to learn the lessons in forestry now being taught in ur universities and by the experience of our lumbermen, there is no reason hy our timber supply should not be almost inexhaustible. We own more shing waters than any other nation. We have iron, nickel, copper, and coal nough to rank with the greatest nations in this respect, and while we are nly about the eighth nation in gold, we begin to look important in silver The intensive farming in Ontario has resulted in our becoming one of the reat dairying countries. In manufacturing we are making great strides. o one can at present estimate the extent of horse power or the value in oney in our water powers, which probably in those respects exceed those f any other nation in the world. We have a good and an agreeable imate. We share with the United States the Great Lakes, and have any great river systems. We hope to build up a nation as free as any in he world, with our own peculiar institutions, with a share of some kind in he British Empire, and with relations with the United States which hould through the coming ages be of benefit to both nations.

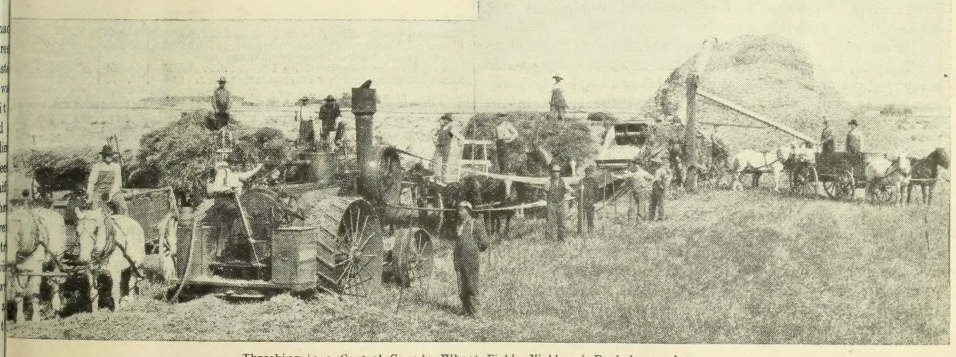
Results Obtained on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head (Sask.) for Seven Consecutive Years

Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.
SPRING WHEAT			
Red Fife	Averages between 45 in. and 55 in.	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62¼ lbs. for 7 yrs.
Preston†	4 days earlier than Red Fife	43 bu. 34 lbs.	63¼ lbs. for 8 yrs.
OATS — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS			
Abundance	Between 45 in. and 55 in.	93 bu. 11 lbs.	38¾ lbs.
Golden Beauty		87 bu. 22 lbs.	40 lbs.
Banner		88 bu. 27 lbs.	39½ lbs.
BARLEY — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS			
Mensury	Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	58 bu. 30 lbs.	49½ lbs.
Remin's Improved		58 bu. 28 lbs.	52 lbs.
Trooper		57 bu. 4 lbs.	52 lbs.
POTATOES			
American Wonder	Average for 8 years	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white.
Carmen No. 1		392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white
Burnaby Seedling	Average for 7 years	365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink.

Late Alberta Bulletin

Isolated wheat yields might be misleading; but the following statement of winter wheat production on a large number of Alberta farms in 1908 shows plainly that heavy yields are the rule, and not the exception:

Name	Per Acre	Name	Per Acre
Geo. McWilliams	45	I. Aldridge	47.90
Edwin Snider	60	Sim Woolf	60
A. C. Carter	45	John Hayes	50
P. S. Washburn	40	J. H. Lewis	56
N. N. Neilson	41.25	A. K. Seysing	41.50
S. F. Kimball	42.20	E. K. Seysing	45.50
M. Schroeder	40	C. Howard	50
Fulton Bros	30	D. E. Alwood	48
T. O. Shea	40	F. Shier	48
A. Brunze	52	G. D. Sloane	45
A. S. Norton	45	Wm. Caspell	40
Elisa Bourne	46.30	N. S. Averall	40
Jensen Bros	57	Oden Nelson	46
Ed. Hockings	49	D. E. Gargill	47
A. Bennett	60	David Karge	42.50
F. Bristall	40	P. A. McAnally	66.30
S. Meledere	62.50	H. Schofield	48
D. Morrison	48	P. C. Cowling	42.30
Gus. Falk	42	J. J. Alpaugh	47
J. B. Edwards	47	E. Alpough	50
G. W. Buchanan	48	J. Alpaugh	52.50
M. Benumers	53	H. Bucher	48.50
I. Snyder	41	J. Graham	50
J. D. Norton	40	T. F. Newton	50
E. McConnell	56	John Riley	54.80
W. Gray	40	W. A. Roberts	40
T. C. Barrett	54.80	John MacDonald	44
W. Rasmussen	44	John Dafoe	.....
E. Mourisnoe	53	Poe & Young	62
J. J. Scott	42.50	Tred & Bolinger	.....
A. E. Rodgers	46	A. Herr	52
W. Dallea	45	D. Pariston	48.50
J. McKay	51	Fraser & Sons	40
W. Jornick	49	R. D. Bower	50
C. J. Carlson	40	D. C McDonald	60
Daniel Burbanks	43	O'Neill Bros	45.40
Thos. Heard	46	C. Taylor	50
Kerkley Bros	35.50	R. Tritten	40



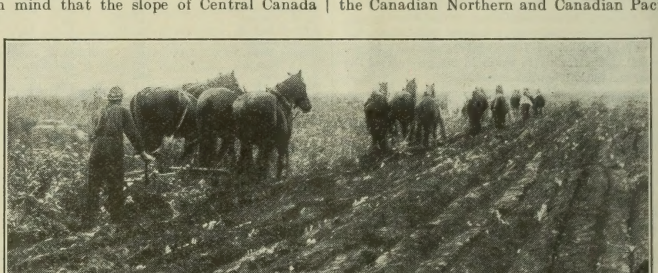
Threshing in a Central Canada Wheat Field—Yield 42¼ Bushels per Acre

CENTRAL CANADA

Central Canada, which at the present time is taken to comprise the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, will inevitably include a far greater expanse of territory as settlement moves northward. The present grain-growing areas are by no means far to the north, comparatively speaking, since there is abundance of evidence that the wheat-fields can be extended farther and farther when the vast territory open to settlement in parts well supplied with railways shall have been exhausted. The fact that the first prize wheat at a world's exposition was grown 700 miles north of Edmonton is striking collateral evidence of the favouring climatic conditions in those districts farther south, to which the Government is now extending special invitation.

The industrial future of Central Canada is conditioned upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. In an area more than one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred wide, Central Canada offers inducements of diverse character, whatever be the desire of the settler.

Geographical Configuration.—Elsewhere in this booklet is noted the effect upon climate produced by the narrowing of the Rocky Mountains where they pass through Canada, this narrowing affording Central Canada the genial influence of the warm Japan currents to a degree unknown farther south. Bearing in mind that the slope of Central Canada is from the mountains of British Columbia to the east and south, the reader will not be likely to forget the general topography of the country. Western Alberta is broken by the foothills of the Rockies, with elevations as great as 4,000 feet above sea-level. Passing eastward, the foothills give place to the third great prairie steppe, a plain in which is comprised about three-fourths of the Province of Alberta. Here the mean elevation is about 2,000 feet above sea-level. In the second great prairie steppe, with a mean elevation of about 1,000 feet, is included the greater portion of Saskatchewan, while the larger part of Manitoba lies in the first prairie steppe, with an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level. The fact that these plains lie parallel to the Rockies, in a northwest-to-southeasterly direction, while the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are practically rectangular will explain why it is that the southwestern corner of Manitoba has the topographical character of Saskatchewan, and the southwestern corner of Saskatchewan the general features of the greater part of Alberta.



Breaking the Virgin Prairie on a Central Canada Farm

It must be understood that these observations are extremely general; indeed, a steppe, in the sense in which the term has just been employed, must be taken to include anything from prairie to rolling woodland and forest. Thus, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, in the belt through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes, is chiefly prairie, mixed, in some portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with woodland. The section of these three provinces, through which run the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, is chiefly prairie and woodland mixed, while practically the northern half of each Province is overgrown with dense forest.

Resources and Industries.—From the foregoing it is apparent that Central Canada's resources include facilities for farming of every description. "Extensive farming"—grain-growing and grazing—blazes the path of agricultural progress, while mixed and "intensive farming"—fruit-growing, gardening, and the specialized branches of animal husbandry—are gradually following, and will develop as the country fills up and land values increase. Central Canada's wealth in minerals and timber has scarcely begun as yet to be exploited; but manufacturing enterprise cannot long ignore the opportunities here presented.

Development of Transportation.—The Dominion Government's policy of fostering the development of transportation facilities, has operated directly for the benefit of Central Canada, raising this portion of the Dominion to the position of a country containing all elements of a complete national life, able to feed, house, and clothe itself in comfort and abundance. The stimulus thus given to farming could have but one result—the country is fast becoming the granary of the world. In five years the Wall Street *Journal* declares the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific alone will haul more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined.

The Canadian Pacific, spanning the continent at the south, is constantly building extensions and feeders. The Canadian Northern, grown from nothing in 1896 to second place in 1908, is pushing extensions and its main line west from Edmonton, to say nothing of its projected line that will reach Hudson Bay at Fort Churchill. No mean factor in the railway field is the Great Northern, which, with its 624 miles of line gives another Canadian Great Lake and Pacific outlet.

	Total	
Canadian Pacific mileage, west Port Arthur	6,160	826
Canadian Northern Railway mileage	3,390	245
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway mileage projected to be completed by 1911	3,000	854
Great Northern Railway mileage in Canada	624	....

Brought under Operation in 1908

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is advancing rapidly,—and in 1909 trains will be running over its line between Port Arthur and Edmonton, while completion to the Pacific Coast may be looked for by 1911. This means immediate opening up of new fields for Canadian enterprise. Says Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart "there is a mighty force in a people with a population less than Pennsylvania, who undertake three world highways across a region most of which twenty-five years ago was a desert."

How the Grain is Marketed.—There are at present 1,416 elevators and 41 warehouses west of Lake Superior with a total capacity of over 43 million bushels. To the east are others with a capacity of another 20 million bushels, while there are

veral at Montreal and other places. Of the elevators west the lakes the Canadian Pacific has 949 and 28 warehouses, th a capacity of 30 million bushels; on the Canadian North- n there are 386 and 12 warehouses, with a capacity of million bushels; on the Midland and Brandon, Saskatchewan d Hudson Bay, 23 elevators, with a capacity of 670,000 shels; on the Alberta Railway and Irrigation line 11 eleva- rs, with a capacity of 294,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk cific has 47 elevators with a capacity of 1½ million bushels.

Climate and Rainfall.—The superintendent of the meteoro- ical bureau recently gave some interesting information in spect to his long observations of Canadian climate:

During three summer months the mean temperature of that portion of nada lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains was about the same from line of the Canadian Pacific Railway northward almost to the Arctic cle. In Manitoba 50 per cent of the yearly rainfall occurred during the mmer months, and farther west, 56 per cent fell, in the same period. is is the time when it is most needed. Occasionally, cold winters in berta are caused by the transcontinental storm line coming farther uth than usual. From information derived from a variety of sources, out inches of well-distributed rainfall between May and August through- Central Canada is sufficient for agriculture, and where the ground is re deeply frozen, less will suffice.

TEMPERATURE

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures various points in Central Canada, taken from official reports for ten years.

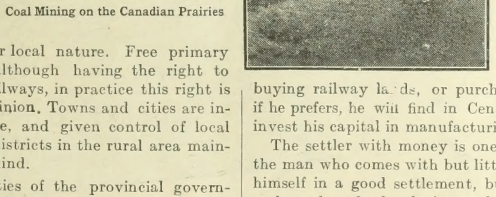
STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE		
	Summer	Winter	Year
In Central Canada—	deg.	deg.	deg.
ttleford	62.3	1.3	32.9
lgary	58.8	13.9	37.4
monton	59.3	8.8	35.9
osejaw	61.6	5.3	33.9
dicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9
ncher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9
nce Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
gina	62.7	0.9	32.5
ift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
ndon	63.1	0.4	33.1
nnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3

TEMPERATURE.—An average daily maximum temperature in April of 53 grees at Calgary, 52 degrees at Edmonton, 58 degrees at Medicine Hat, 47 degrees at Winnipeg, indicates very clearly that April is truly a spring nth, and spring seeding is well under way or perhaps complete in April.

PRECIPITATION.—The following table gives for some years back the cipitation at points in Southern Alberta where there are meteoro- ical observatories.

	Pincher Creek	Calgary	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat	Macleod
ar					
02...	27.57 Inches	34.57 Inches	28.13 Inches	13.68 Inches	..... Inches
03...	17.84 "	16.62 "	14.82 "	9.90 "	9.73 "
04...	9.43 "	12.15 "	11.40 "	9.70 "	5.34 "
05...	18.12 "	14.32 "	13.78 "	8.99 "	11.55 "
06...	21.71 "	16.24 "	22.48 "	12.73 "	20.82 "
07...	..... "	14.96 "	15.33 "	6.96 "	12.48 "
08...	..... "	18.55 "	16.67 "	10.22 "	17.91 "

Government.—The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, d Alberta are a portion of the Dominion of Canada, and ve representation in the nate and in the House of mmons. The provinces e governed by legislatures ected by the people, and ve responsible govern- ent. They are charged th providing and adminis- ring both civil and cri- inal laws. They provide r education and municipal overnment, and generally l matters of a provincial or local nature. Free primary ducation is provided for. Although having the right to arter, aid, and construct railways, in practice this right is iefly exercised by the Dominion. Towns and cities are in- rporated by the Legislature, and given control of local fairs. Local improvement districts in the rural area main- in roads and work of that kind.



Coal Mining on the Canadian Prairies

Some of the special activities of the provincial govern- ents are treated of specifically under the divisional headings. No country is more free than Canada," says the editor of the ulton, (Nev.) *Gazette*, who has studied the governmental stem at first hand. "In name it is a dependency of the itish Crown—in fact it is almost a republic. All its taxes e voted, collected, and expended by the Dominion and ie provinces. The nominal head is the Governor-General, appointed by the English Crown. Practically his only authority is to veto the acts of Parliament scarcely ever exercised. Nothing is given to support of the English Government—but England has advantages in trade regulations and tariff laws. In return Canada receives the protection of the British army and navy."

The population of the three provinces has grown from 414,000 in 1901 to more than 1,000,000 in 1908; the value of goods entered at the Custom Department from $6,200,000 in 1899 to $26,000,000 in 1907.

Immigration into Central Canada.—Settlers in Central Canada have a vital interest in the quality and quantity of immigration. As to quality, the testimony of settlers is elsewhere to be found. As to quantity, the showing is gratifying, since the rapid settling of the country by thrifty, industrious farmers adds measurably to each settler's "unearned increment"—profit on his land. Homestead entries in 1908 were 49,104 as against 29,436 in 1907, a net increase of 19,718. During the fiscal year 1908 the immigration from the United States to Canada was 58,312, an increase of 1,794 over the same period in 1907.

A graphic showing of the rapidity with which Central Canada is increasing is found in the calculation that in the months of September and October, 1908, enough land was homesteaded to make up 183 townships or a strip seven miles wide from Winnipeg to Calgary—800 miles.

IMMIGRATION INTO WESTERN CANADA

Year	United States	British and other Countries	Total
1901	17,958	31,191	49,149
1902	21,672	45,707	67,379
1903	47,780	80,584	128,364
1904	43,172	87,157	130,328
1905	43,543	102,723	146,266
1906	57,796	131,286	189,064
1907	56,518	195,520	252,038
1908	58,312	204,157	262,469

There is assured for the year 1909 a movement of population from the United States to Canada which will be of great proportions and will bring in a great increase to the capital of the country. This factor alone, to say nothing of the continuing fresh inflow, will hold an important place among the factors which will make 1909 a year of prosperity in Western Canada.

WHO SUCCEED IN CENTRAL CANADA

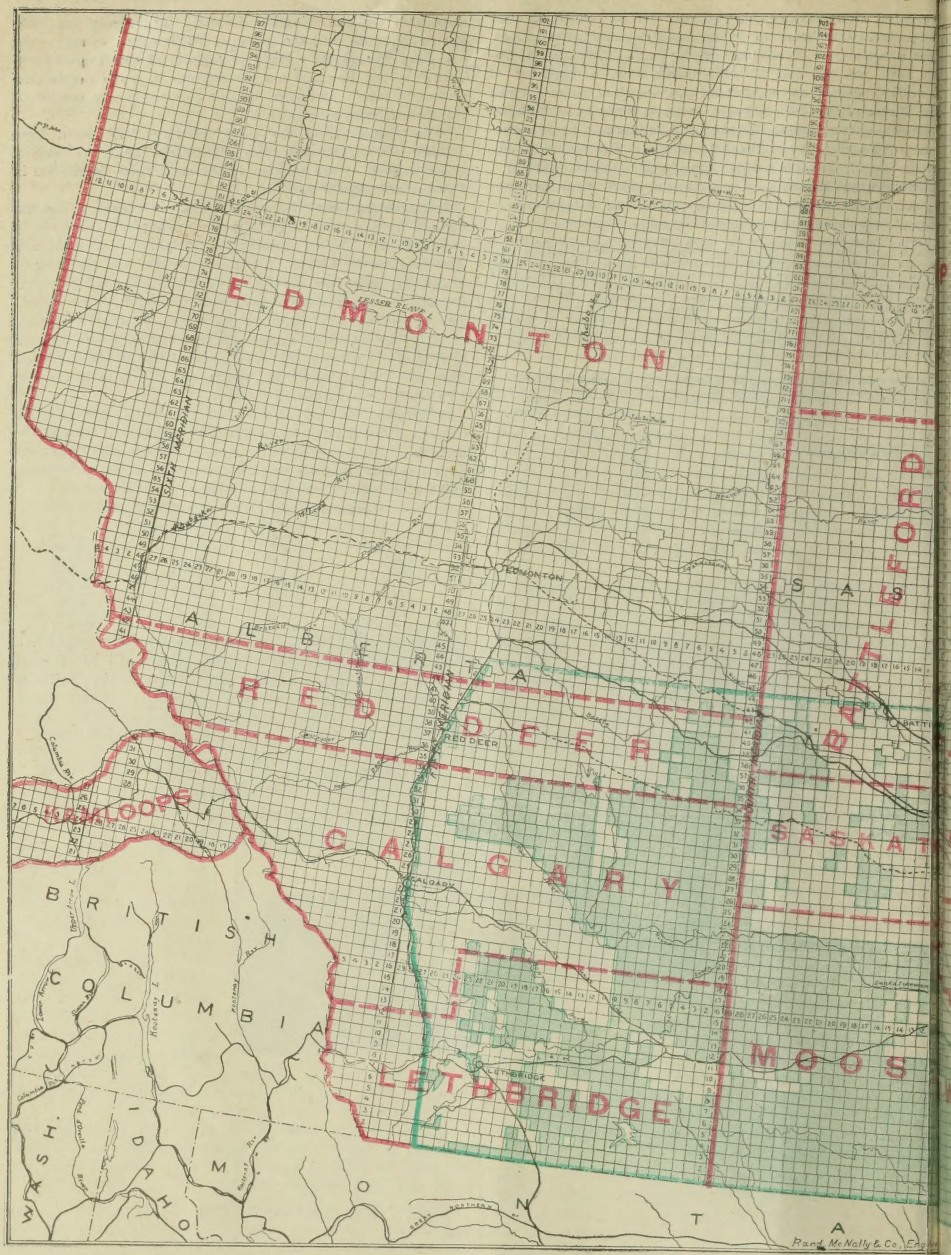
How a man shall start in a new country necessarily depends upon his financial situation. The man who has nothing but his strength and skill at farming has labour to sell, and he will find a ready market in Central Canada. Later on, as he saves money, he will get into position to enter on a homestead or purchase land, and to farm it properly. The man with some capital can engage in farming at once—taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing improved lands. Or, if he prefers, he will find in Central Canada opportunity to invest his capital in manufacturing or mining.

The settler with money is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little; he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push ahead vigorously.

Married Men with Small Capital.—Living is cheap in Central Canada, and the man who has the preference of a wife, and perhaps children, to consider, will not fail to appreciate the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, and facilities for education, where the worker can make a first-class living, and the domestic man and woman may be happy.

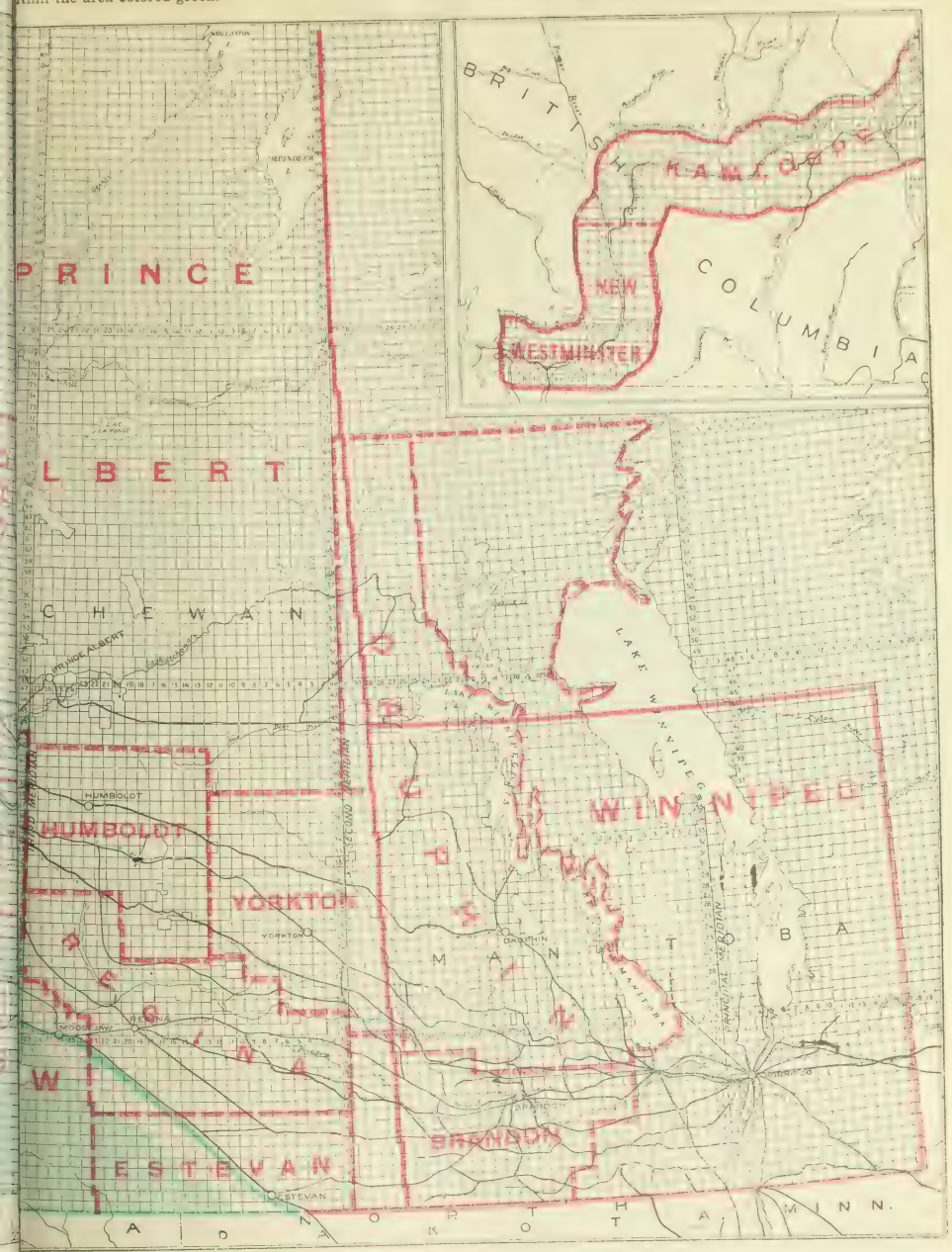
THE DOMINION LANDS ACT, 1908

Under the provisions of the above
available to Homestead Entry. The pro
The provisions regarding pre-emption



Broken red lines denote the respective Land Districts.
Solid red lines denote the Provinces.

er September, 1908, all Dominion Lands not reserved or otherwise disposed of, whether odd or even numbered sections, are Dominion Lands Act, respecting purchased homesteads, apply to all available lands within the area bounded by green line. thin the area colored green.

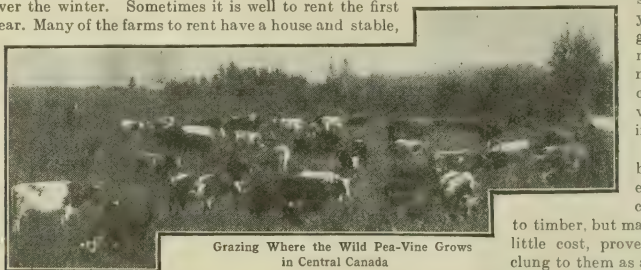


It is easy to find a situation for a married man without children, the husband as a farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the housekeeping. Few farmers have a tenant house on the farm to accommodate a married man with children, and rarely is a farmhouse large enough for two families.

Young Men with $250 or Less.—Rather than to start in under the handicap of insufficient funds, the young man with $250 or less will do well to work for wages for a year. Besides the demand for harvest help, there is need all the year round for able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railway construction. Before the end of the first year, the young man may find an opportunity to buy a quarter-section of land by making a small cash payment. Then, securing a few head of cattle, he will soon be prepared to start for himself.

To the Man with $500.—Homestead 160 acres at once and put up a house. Then make the necessary improvements; get work in the older districts during the other six months of the year, and tide yourself over a second six months of homestead. In three years you will own it.

To the Man with $1,000.—With this amount a fair start can be made. Either homestead or purchase (making payments on the instalment plan to cover a period of ten years). A small house and other buildings will be required, as well as horses or oxen, wagon, plough, and harrows. By working out in harvest and threshing, money may be earned to help over the winter. Sometimes it is well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable,



Grazing Where the Wild Pea-Vine Grows in Central Canada

and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and, after seeding, have two or three weeks to look about in, selecting a permanent home.

The Time to Arrive.—The farmer taking up land for himself, arriving at the beginning of the season's operations, can get in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June. If he comes in the summer he may see the crops growing, and thus be able to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best in which to get around the country in search of land. Having selected his location, he has time to erect his house and make preparations for winter.

Cost of Farm Equipment.—The following estimate(outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously :

1 team of horses	$350 00
1 set harness	32 00
1 farm waggon	75 00
1 sleigh	25 00
1 breaking plough	25 00
1 stubble plough	18 00
1 3-section harrow	15 00
1 disc harrow	25 00
1 seeder	85 00
1 mowing machine	50 00
1 harvester	135 to 155 00
Other implements and tools	50 00
4 good cows at $40	160 00
4 good pigs at $15	60 00
4 good sheep at $5	20 00
Poultry	10 00
Total	$1,155 00

Need Not Hire Help at First.—For the first two or thre years the homesteader will require no help beyond suc younger members of his family (if he has any) as may not b earning money either on the railway or by work for neigh bours. The conditions under which the homesteader wi find himself during the period in which he is earning h homestead are thus described by the Winnipeg *Fre Press:*

> The first year, if he has the capital, he can get a small house and a stable erected. There is hardly a locality in which the neighbours will no spend a day willingly to assist in building a shack and a small stable. near timber the material need cost very little, for logs served the fir needs of many of the West's most prosperous farmers of to-day. In th first year he can get a little breaking done if he has horses and a plough If he has not horses he can hire out for the season, especially durin the busy six months; and for $25 he can have sufficient land broken t hold his claim. The first year, if he has a family, he can raise a garde and conserve his capital by hiring out; or, with capital to keep him goin he can get twenty, thirty, or more acres broken, if he has horses and plough. In the second year the homesteader stands in no real need of hired man, for he can work with a neighbour similarly situated, and ha vest his crop.

Buy Tools as Needed.—A binder is not needed for thre years, or until the crop is ready; and, perhaps, not eve then. Until the settler has more than thirty acres he ca work with a neighbour, stooking both crops and paying little extra, unless the neighbour's crop is bigger than his own Only in case of his crop being ready, and all the neighbour unwilling to exchange work in this way, would it be necessar to deplete capital by buying a binder, and one woul hardly be justified in the expense then unless he had a least thirty acres of really good grain. It will not be neces sary to build a granary for a couple o years. The settler usually does not so grain for a year, and then, perhaps, h may not have sufficient land ready t need a seed drill of his own. Many ex cellent crops have been grown on th virgin soil by beginners, the seed hav ing been sown by hand.

Many a successful farmer of to-da began with not more than $150 in cas expenditure for a house and a stable. C course, much depends on the proximit to timber, but many of the old log farmhouses, built a little cost, proved so comfortable that their owner clung to them as a place of habitation long after the were financially able to erect frame or brick residences o modern design and construction.

If the homesteader intends to break up a large amount o land immediately, and he has the capital to spare, he can, at pinch, buy a couple of horses at a cost of about $300, and hire another for breaking; or, he could, if necessary, do wit a yoke of oxen; or, if a young man, he could do without an team, and, by hiring out himself, could pay someone to do th necessary breaking of the prairie land. "Where there's will, there's a way" in homesteading as in anything else.

A cow is a source of income, multiplying as the years g by. Many an affluent Western Canadian farmer would no be where he is to-day had it not been for the ever-ready hel from his herd of cattle, which had its beginning with a solitar cow. At the present time, as in the past, the right type o man, be he English, Scotch, Irish, French, American, Canadian or from any European country, will succeed as a Centra Canadian farmer even if he has not a dollar. On the othe hand, certain types of men will fail nowadays, as they have i days gone by, even with $10,000 to start with.

First Work on a Homestead.—On most of the prairie there are no trees to be cleared away, thus increasing th immediate cultivable area. With a gang-plough and tw yoke of oxen, a quarter-section (160 acres) can be broke during five spring and summer months simply by turning very thin sod with the plough; then back-set and harrow This costs between $3.50 and $4.00 per acre, but sometime a rougher and quicker system of breaking land is followed

MANITOBA

Manitoba was the first goal of that immigration which w in turn is opening up and developing Saskatchewan d Alberta. What Manitoba has accomplished since it tered Confederation in 1870 would indicate plainly what ight be expected of the sister provinces to the West, en had they not already demonstrated how great is to be eir wealth in the near future.

As against a population of only 17,000 thirty-eight years o Manitoba has now about 465,000 inhabitants. Then its ricultural production found no place in the records; eleven ars later the Province had a wheat acreage of 51,300 and an timated yield of one million bushels; while in 1908 we find 350,640 acres, yielding 49,252,539 bushels of wheat, with a tal grain crop for the Province of about 113 million bushels.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1907-08, out 25,000 ad of cattle re fattened, d the number milch cows as 173,546 as mpared with 0,000 four ars previous. e dairy prod- e (butter) for 08 was valued $1,216,975; e cheese out- t was $183,- 4—showing at dairying is very important industry. Good ices are obtained for butter and eese; the quality is excellent in lour and flavour. The abundant asses are rich in the fattening operties essential to the raising of ttle and production of butter and eese. Government dairy schools, e of advantage in promoting ese industries.

The Old and New Home of a Central Canada Farmer, formerly from Minnesota, U. S.

Throughout Central Canada, there are Hundreds of Farm Houses, showing Independence and Comfort, the Result of Grain Growing and Mixed Farming

Stockers in Demand.—Ever-increasing demand for feeding ock for the ranches gives an impetus to cattle raising, and r many years Manitoba will supply stockers. Manitoba rmers provide the necessary winter shelter, and the immense op of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, yields nple food for all stock under shelter. It is only a ques- on of time until, with an adequate supply of farm help, more ntention will be directed to the winter feeding of cattle.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Mani- ba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but e leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely per- eating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his rd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for arket, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. ices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become inously over-stocked with any one or more of them.

Business-like Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more an in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a oroughly business-like occupation. Here the farmer works, t merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. stances are frequent where large areas under wheat have ven a clear profit of over $12 an acre. All the labour of oughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired ne at $7.50 per acre. Even allowing $8.00, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this. Cases could be cited where last year the wheat crop yielded $35 an acre—a profit of $27. Lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

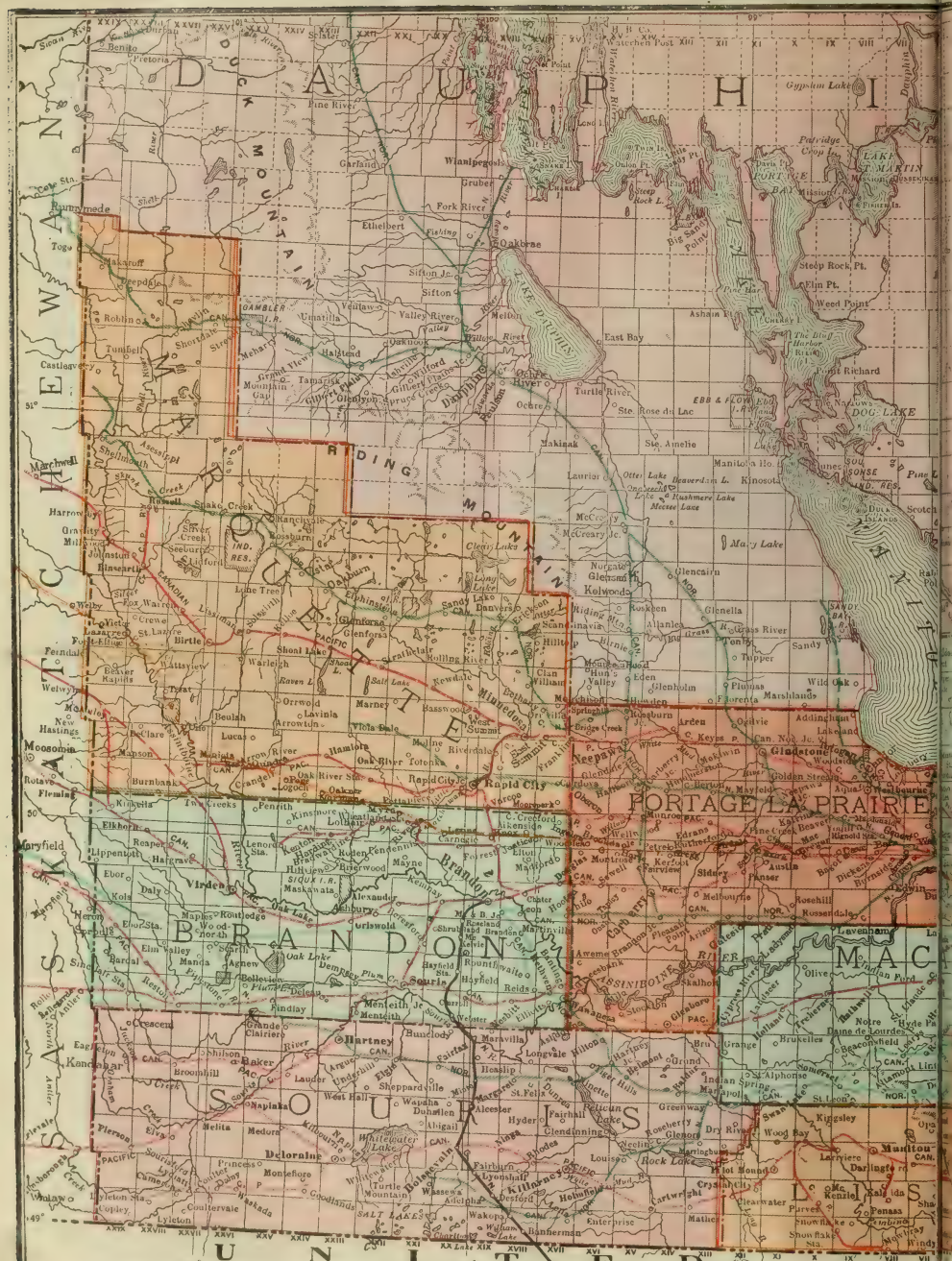
Thrift Brings Independence.—People with means, and those satisfied with existing conditions, as a rule do not move, and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued farming there for from six to ten years, is in circumstances which many elsewhere have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer is happy and contented, only waiting opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With a farm debt free, fields of grain ready for harvest, herds of cattle on pasture lands, flocks of sheep, dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and other comforts, schools for his children, churches close at hand, and social advantages within easy reach—what more is required?

Lands Available for Homestead.—There are about 1,500,000 acres of land available for free homesteading in Manitoba. Homesteads are to be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements east of the Red River and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba as well as west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Many would rather consume a little more time in carving out a homestead in a wooded valley, than forego picturesque advantages and till the level prairie that lies ready for the plough. To such these districts make strong appeal, for the land, when cleared, is second to none; in some portions the timber is a light scrub, easily taken off, while in others the forest is so heavy as to repay a substantial profit for clearing.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

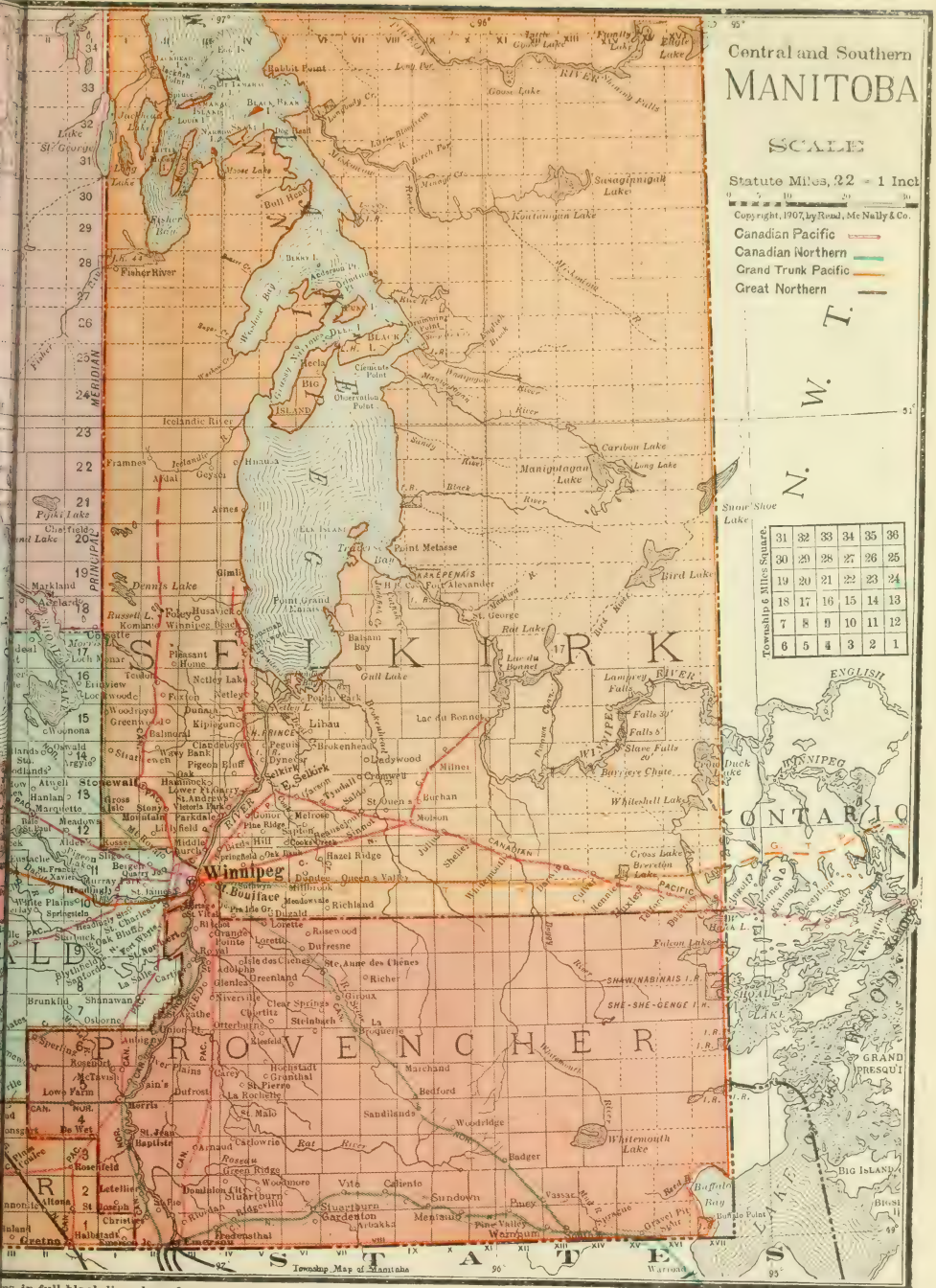
	1881	1891	1901	1908
Population	62,260	152,506	255,221	462,569
Horses	16,739	86,735	163,867	230,926
Milch Cows	20,350	82,710	141,481	173,546
Other horned cattle	39,926	147,984	208,405	357,988
Sheep	6,073	35,838	29,464	29,265
Swine	17,358	54,177	126,459	192,489

Climate, Water, Fuel.—Manitoba is not a country of deep snows; trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches, about 50 per cent of which occurs during the months when needed for the growth of crops; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1.° The country is everywhere, at easy distances, inter-



For Map of Northern Manitoba see pages

id lines show surveyed lands.



ps in full black lines have been surveyed; broken lines are unsurveyed.

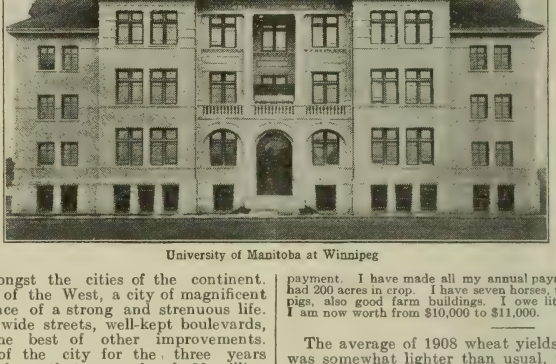
sected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes in the northern portion. Water can be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The western coal fields and the timbered districts will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific (the main line passing directly east and west through the Province on its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific) has branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Macgregor, and Brandon, north and northwest, others south and southwest, all passing through splendid districts.

The Canadian Northern has done much in opening up new settlements to the north and south. The main line passes through Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, and then northwesterly to the Saskatchewan boundary. There is also a branch connecting Regina with Brandon.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has its through line, which, with numerous branches in contemplation, will prove valuable in relieving the freight congestion unavoidable in a country that is developing so rapidly.

The Great Northern's Brandon and Portage la Prairie branches make the fourth distinct system in the Province. Every district is served adequately, and there are few farms in the settled parts more than fifteen miles from a railway.



University of Manitoba at Winnipeg

Winnipeg, the Capital.—No better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than by a visit to Winnipeg, the seat of Government. Spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," it occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. Practically the gateway of the West, a city of magnificent promise, it gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. The building records of the city for the three years ending January, 1908, show that upwards of 30 million dollars were spent during that period. Very few cities on the continent have done so well. The population is now estimated at 122,250; in 1871 it was but a struggling hamlet of a few hundred souls. In 1908 the assessments on real and personal property amounted to $102,790,170; building permits issued for the first eleven months of the same year totaled $5,360,000, and local improvements for the same period $603,449.

Foreign capital is now (January, 1909) backing a great packing enterprise at Winnipeg, $250,000 being guaranteed for the plant, which probably will be in operation this year.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—Next in importance to Winnipeg is the city of Brandon, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, St. Boniface, Carman, Killarney, and a number of others rapidly rising in prominence. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses to accommodate the large quantities of wheat marketed. Scores of towns now developing afford admirable openings for those desiring business opportunities.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN MANITOBA

Twenty Good Crops in Succession.—A. E. Gamy writes:

Notwithstanding unfavourable weather, this district has a very good crop. In 1906 I had 17,500 bushels of grain, which brought me in $24 per acre. This year (1907) I have 13,500 bushels of very good oats. I have no kick to make against a district where I have raised twenty good crops in succession. I have never had a failure, and I do not think I have been more favoured than other farmers in the district.

Figures that Spell Success.—A Swan River (Man farmer, a single man, 26 years of age, writes:

Three years ago I purchased an improved farm of 186 acres two mi from the town of Swan River. I ploughed and cropped 122 acres duri this year, 1907; 80 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats, and 12½ in barle

EXPENSE		VALUE	
Cash paid for blue stone	$ 1.50	2,400 bu. wheat at 62 cts.	$1,488.
" " " binder twine	39.00		
" " " hired help	125.00	600 bu. barley at 35 cts.	210.
" " " threshing	175.00	1,200 bu. oats at 25 cts.	300.
		300 bu. potatoes at 30 cts.	90.
Cost of above besides my own labour	340.50	1 stack of oats in sheaf	50.
Credit balance	1,872.50	15 tons of hay at $3.00	45
		Garden roots and vegetables	30.
	$2,213.00		$2,213.

TOTAL ASSETS

186 acres of land with house, stable, and out-buildings, etc.	$5,000
Implements	500
4 head of horses and harness	800
15 head of cattle	375
20 pigs	200
Receipts of this season's crop	1,872
	$8,747

Net Profit, $16 Acre.—Charles McC mick writes:

In 1907, I had 22 bush of wheat per acre, whic sold for 90 cents per bush and 20 acres oats—60 bush per acre I sold for 35 ce per bushel, so that my t crop realized $2,004. Fr this I deducted for exper of threshing, hired help, e $400, leaving me a profit $1,604.

Has Made $10,0 in Nine Years—Sta ing with a cash capital $200, David Shaw, the Swan River distri says:

When I started in 189 had $200 in cash, but I h worked hard, and althou have had many ups downs, have had good he and worked on. Besides homestead I purchased acres of railway land $3.50 per acre, on ten ye payment. I have made all my annual payments up to date. This ye had 200 acres in crop. I have seven horses, three head of cattle and tw pigs, also good farm buildings. I owe little, so that I am safe in say I am now worth from $10,000 to $11,000.

The average of 1908 wheat yields around Dauphin, Ma was somewhat lighter than usual, though heavy individ reports are received. Thenitt Spillit reports part of his c yielding 33 bushels to the acre.

The wheat farm of James Riddell, ex-M. P. P., at Roseba Man., which was broken thirty years ago and has b cropped continuously ever since, produced in 1908 an aver of 26 bushels to the acre.

In the gardening district east of Winnipeg some remarka yields were obtained in 1908. Cucumbers yielded 12 ton the acre and sold to the pickle factories at Winnipeg for a ton. As high as 15 tons of cauliflower were produce the acre, selling at from $35 to $40 a ton. Potatoes, which the average yield is 300 bushels to the acre, mad short crop of about 200 bushels to the acre, selling at 50 ce Cabbages yielded 30 tons, and sold at from $12 to $18 per

At Gladstone, Manitoba, the 1907 returns from one f were $27 per acre from the wheat land, $35 per acre f the oats, and $30 from the acreage in barley.

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter-section in crop, Alex MacKinnon, of Ingleside, threshed an aver of 33 bushels of No. 1 northern. The same grade given to T. J. Grant, whose 190 acres yielded 6,000 bush

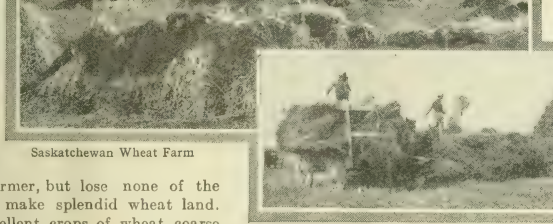
A banker at Souris, Manitoba, finds there is money fo concerned in leasing farms. He has one tract of 420 acres which he paid $38 an acre, and which he has leased for years for one third of the crop. He estimates his 1908 s of the cash profit at fully $1,500.

SASKATCHEWAN

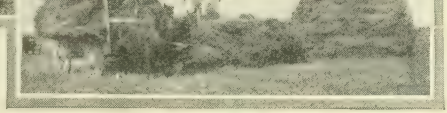
askatchewan extends from the International Boundary he south to the 60th parallel on the north, a distance of miles. On the east it is bounded by the Province of nitoba and the Northwest Territories, and on the west by erta. Saskatchewan's land area is 242,332 square miles, vater area is 8,318 square miles; or, 159,038,720 acres.

he area of districts wholly or partially under settlement is 71,780 acres, of which the area under crop in 1908 was ut 3,500,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent of the whole. The greater t is susceptible of cultivation in the various branches of ning. While a portion of the southwestern corner of the vince lies in the great ranching belt, and the greater part ts southern two-thirds is situated in the great wheat-grow- area, more and more the farmers of Saskatchewan are pting, in greater or less degree, the policy of mixed farming.

onfiguration and Soil.—The physical characteristics of Province of Saskatchewan are very similar to those of best districts of the State of Iowa. It lacks the dead level ness of the Red River Valley, and still is not so rolling as interfere with the profitable and economical cultivation he land. It is not so broken with lakes and rivers as the vince of Manitoba, or the State of Minnesota. In fact, re is no part of the American continent where there are h uninterrupted stretches of plough land as in this Province. he soil throughout is a friable loam. Covering this are lve to eigh- n inches of ck vegetable uld, which r the second o u g h i n g kes a fine dbed, easy to rk and most o d u c t i v e. o m Indian ad to Regina l a little be- d the sur- e and clay somewhat firmer, but lose none of the perties that make splendid wheat land. produces excellent crops of wheat, coarse ins, and vegetables. If there is such hing as a soil whose fertility is inexhaustible by crop- g it is certainly here.



Saskatchewan Wheat Farm



Getting Ready for the Threshers

limate. The chinook winds ameliorate the severity the winter climate, a phenomenon born of the modify- influence of the warm Japan currents. Central Canada particularly favoured in this regard by reason of the figuration of the Rocky Mountains where they pass ough the Dominion. Here these mountains become much rower than in the United States, so that the effect of the an currents is not lost, as it is farther south. Winter snows y on the ground but a short time, the chinook winds, exercis- a modifying influence and without the chilling effect of a nounced thaw. Cattle and horses may be wintered in the n without shelter, even in a severe season, and the rich, culent pasture is the best beef-producing food to be found where. The natural protection afforded in almost any tion of the ranching district effectually provides for lter, and the need to "put up" cured feed for the winter s not exist.

During the nine years ending with 1908, the annual average cipitation at no time fell below 15 inches, while in 1901 it e to 18.98 inches. The average during the nine years- 20 inches—has proved ample for all agricultural needs.

During the term of years under consideration no mean temperature for the month of December fell below zero; the lowest mean January temperature was only 14.6 degrees, while only in three years out of the nine did the monthly mean fall even as low as zero. The average of monthly mean temperatures for the nine years from 1898 to 1908 was as follows:

January	4.6	May	51.4	September	50.5
February	3.1	June	56.0	October	40.5
March	14.5	July	63.4	November	23.8
April	38.5	August	61.2	December	10.1

From this it will be seen that Saskatchewan has had, in nine winters, only three that might be termed extremely cold; while annual mean temperature average has been 34.8.°

The summers leave little to be desired. Cyclones or violent storms are unknown, while the winter climate answers all requirements as to degree of cold and sufficiency of snowfall for the production of the best grains.

Central Canada's hard, flinty wheat, which commands the highest prices in the markets of the world, is particularly favoured by Saskatchewan's conditions of climate and soil, amongst which are:

(1) The richness of the soil in those elements of plant-food especially required. (2) A climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. (3) The abundance of sunshine received during the period of growth—far greater, on account of the northern latitude, than is the rule farther south. (4) Dryness of the air, which prevents rust. (5) Absence of insect enemies of the wheat plant.

Wheat Yields Throughout Saskatchewan. — Creditable as was the average wheat yield per acre in Saskatchewan in the "off" season of 1907, in comparison with the records of other large wheat-producing countries, and considering the unfavorable conditions that existed generally. The figures for 1908 show gratifying returns, although much below the average—accounted for by the large number of newly arrived farmers, who were anxious to secure a quick crop from poorly-prepared ground. Many farmers had 30 bushels per acre, while their neighbour had only 12 or 15 bushels. The letters from settlers who have been tilling their farms for two or three years or more give the best evidence of what the soil will do under anything like normal conditions.

The following figures, bringing Saskatchewan yields into comparison with other wheat countries, are, with the exception of those for this Province, taken from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Statement of Average Yields of Wheat—1901-1908

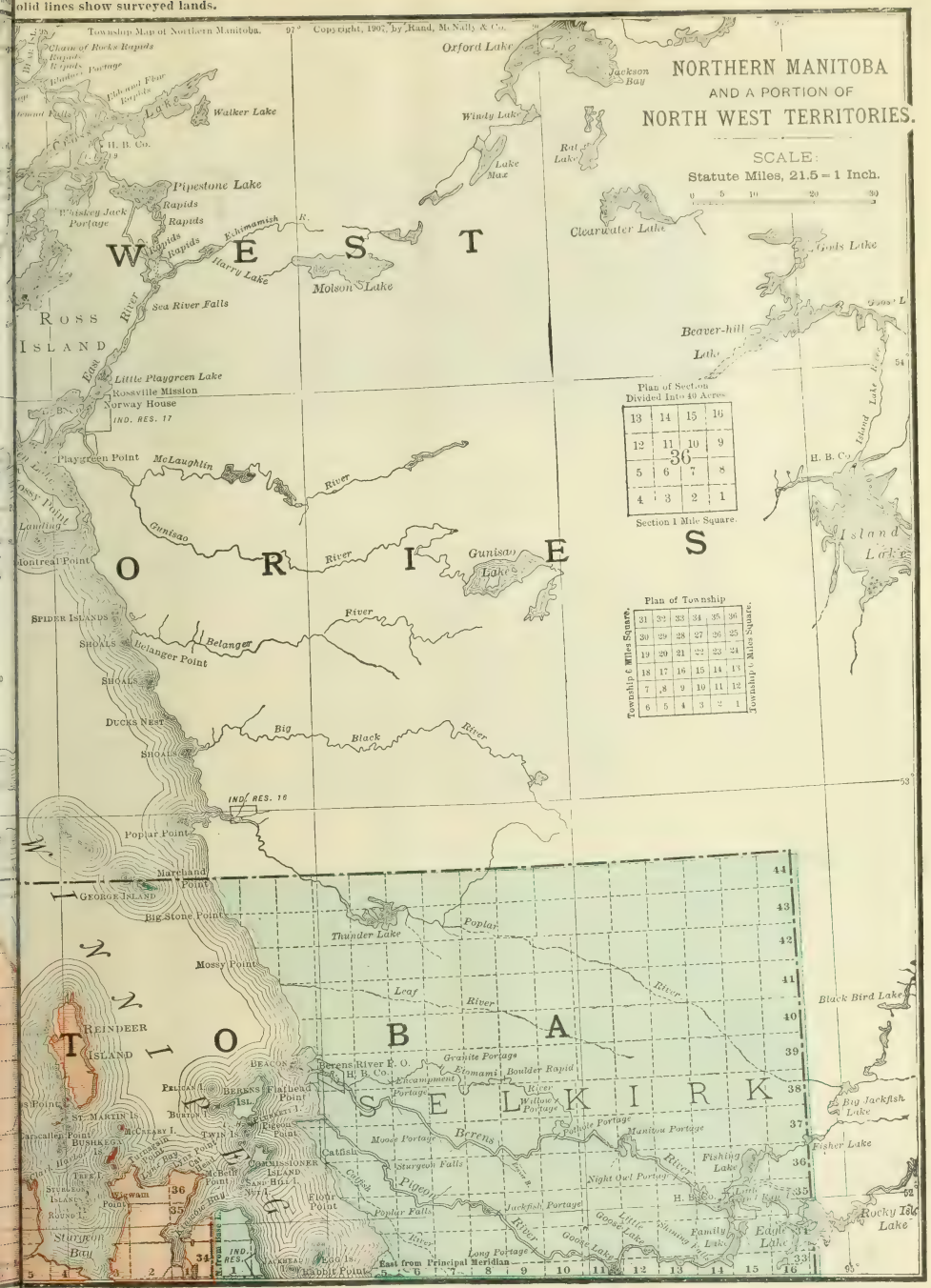
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Saskatchewan	25.41	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.46	15.17	13.60
Kansas	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.3	11.3	12.6
Minnesota	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	12.8
North Dakota	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.0	10.0	11.6
South Dakota	12.9	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	12.8
Nebraska	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	23.2	19.0	17.2
Iowa	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	14.9	12.8	15.5
United States	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	13.9
Russia	7.9	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.0			

NOTE:—Average yield for the United States, given above, is for both spring and winter wheat. State averages are for the predominant crop, where either is greatly in excess of the other.

The tables on page 37 show the average yield of other grains.

For Map of Southern Manitoba see pages 10 a

olid lines show surveyed lands.



Dairying in Saskatchewan. While on the open prairie portions of the Province, farmers devote their energies largely to wheat growing, in the eastern and northern districts conditions are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. With the exception of a single plant, all the creameries are co-operative and under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture. Local matters requiring attention are supervised by a Board of Directors who find a market for all produce besides keeping the books. The average price for creamery butter during 1908 was 23.80 cents, output being 243,141 pounds, at an estimated value of $57,770, exclusive of private dairying.

The owner of this Saskatchewan Home arrived in Canada from Ohio Six Years ago with less than $1,500. The above Illustration shows what he has done in that time. Besides his large herd of cattle, his wheat has averaged him 29½ bushels per acre for five years in succession.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN

	1901	1906	1908	Total Value 1908
Population	91,279	263,713	335,721	
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863	$46,421,505
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	179,722	6,649,714
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	565,315	11,306,300
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370	721,850
Swine	27,753	123,916	426,579	2,132,895

Schools and Churches; Law and Order.—The Province has its university, colleges, and schools, the latter being free and conducted under what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants for education, reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a nominal figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes. Churches are found in all the new districts, and missionaries of various denominations keep pace with settlement, sometimes anticipating it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. Strict observance of the Sabbath is a marked feature in all Canada. All the leading fraternal societies are represented—in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands.

Government.—The Government, while in no sense paternal, is thoroughly alive to its responsibility to the needs of the inhabitants. Probably nowhere in Canada will there be such a forward movement in the matter of road-building, bridge construction, erection of municipal buildings, and other enterprises for the good of the commonwealth under government administration.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Getting on in the World.—The editor of the Sterling (Kansas) *Bulletin*, who recently travelled through Central Canada, was much impressed by the stories of success told him by Saskatchewan farmers, and by the evidences of prosperity that met his eyes. He writes:

There was one farm of 1,280 acres near Saskatoon on which the farmer raised last year 15,000 bushels of wheat, and sold it for over $15,000 at the Saskatoon elevators. There was a homesteader who had been a grocer's clerk in London, three years ago, earning $15 a week. He knew nothing of farming, but he came to Saskatoon, took a quarter-section homestead, worked hard, and now has 100 acres in wheat, fifty head of cattle and six horses, a home, and confidence in himself and his future.

Value of Crop, $22.50 per Acre.—Thomas Sawatzky of Southwestern Saskatchewan, says:

The value of my crop per acre of wheat is $22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 70 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for it; oats 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley 5 acres, 80 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but if all the farmers are doing as well, Western Canada would have no kick coming.

Splendid Climate.—From Southeastern Saskatchewan under date of Nov. 19, 1908, Anton Lundquist writes:

When I left Duluth, November 11th, there was lots of snow and arrival at Winnipeg, the 12th, I found it about the same, but as soon a got to Kamsack I found bare ground and warmer weather. At Maidst November 14th, the ground was frozen, but ploughing had been done to the 9th of November, and there had been no snow. To-day we hav warm day and you would not think it was so late in the year. The soi very good here, black loam on clay subsoil; good water at thirty-five f I would like to see all who want a good piece of land come to Northwest Canada. You will find quite a number of homesteads yet and good rail land at $10 to $15 per acre.

Made More Money Than in Iowa.—Writing from Cent Saskatchewan, W. H. Ellwanger, formerly of Iowa, says:

The climate in summer is ideal for growing grain. Long, clear day sunshine, no bad storms. We never need to guard against cyclone never saw a better climate in my life. We made more money during season of 1906 than any five years in one of the best districts in Iowa.

Big Yields on Large Areas.—That Saskatchewan mainta its high average wheat yield on large areas under ordin farm conditions, and not alone on small, specially-hand plats, is evidenced by the 1908 crop report from Dundurn:

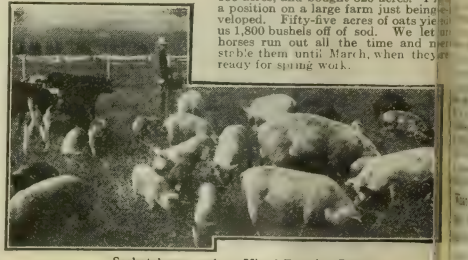
	Acres	Bu.	Yield
T. W. Richardson	100	3,200	32
H. M. Jones	440	11,057	25
Jacoby Bros.	200	6,000	30
H. F. Thade	15	555	37
H. F. Thade	40	1,360	34
A. P. Peterson	220	5,612	25
H. Peters	92	1,905	20.7
E. G. Hoppes	600	11,557	19
H. G. Presnell	94	2,100	22
Ed. Leitzow	200	5,000	25
D. Whiting	16	586½	36
E. J. Meilicke	1,095	27,100	24
John Schwager	2,000	40,000	20
N.E.Beaumark	500	11,000	22

Likes the Saskatchewan Valley.—From Central S katchewan, under date of Nov. 9, 1908, H. M. Jansen writ

I got a good place. The land is rolling—a clay soil all covered poplar brush, and easy to clear. It is good for both farming and graz You only have to go from six to twenty-five feet for fine water; I only nineteeen feet and got plenty. I would not sell my homestead on consideration. The timber is first-class for building—mostly white po and black poplar (or "balm of Gilead"). There are all kinds of wild f

Pasture the Year Round.—Mr. J. O. Carter, formerly Ohio, writes under date of Nov. 19, 1908:

I came here last March, homeste 160 acres, and bought 320 acres. I a position on a large farm just being veloped. Fifty-five acres of oats yie us 1,800 bushels off of sod. We let horses run out all the time and n stable them until March, when they ready for spring work.



Saskatchewan, where Mixed Farming Pays.

How Work Has Won a Fortune.—Writing from Southstern Saskatchewan, Lorenz Blaser says:

In company with my brother and other relations, I arrived in this county in the spring of 1893. We had only a few dollars, so we were compelled to ork out for a considerable time. When we had enough money to start th, my brother and I took up one quarter-section each, having one team horses and one walking plough. While I worked in the field, my brother ilt a shack and barn of logs. We have worked very hard, but we made r fortune in this country. Now, we have three men hired paying them 0 to $40 a month besides board and lodging during summer. We own section and three-quarters of land, with first-class buildings. We do our n threshing, with a 22-horse-power threshing outfit.

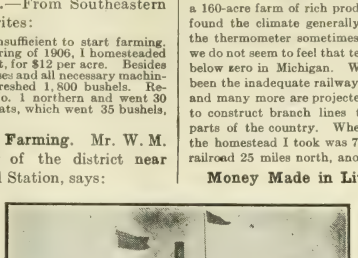
We have raised 35 bushels of wheat to the acre; and this year (1908), hough with insufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels. We have broken is year about 100 acres of new land, and by next year we will have about 110 acres in crop. For one car-load of wheat we got 97 cents per bushel, ading No. 2 northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will rely go No. 1 northern. During the six years we have been farming for rselves we have never had one frost.

Four Years Brought Independence.—From Southeastern askatchewan, Mr. Charles Murton writes:

I arrived in the spring of 1904, with capital insufficient to start farming. had to work out nearly two years. In the spring of 1906, I homesteaded d bought a half-section about one mile distant, for $12 per acre. Besides aving good buildings on my land, I own six horses and all necessary machinry. This year I had 60 acres of wheat, and threshed 1,800 bushels. Reently I shipped one carload which graded No. 1 northern and went 30 ushels to the acre. I had also 18 acres in oats, which went 35 bushels, though raised on spring breaking.

Government Encourages Scientific Farming. Mr. W. M. lenn, an American editor, speaking of the district near ndian Head Government Experimental Station, says:

In eight years twelve varieties of wheat ave averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and in he same time twelve varieties of oats have veraged 94 bushels. Six varieties of barley ave averaged 60 bushels, and in the same time welve varieties of potatoes have averaged 33 bushels to the acre. Our attention was alled to the immense crops of wheat raised y the farmers in the last ten years, an average of 25 to 35 bushels for the entire ten ears, and the largest individual crops running from 35 to 50 bushels.



Pleasure Party on Saskatchewan River

How Swedish Thrift Has Paid.—Eric Nyberg says:

We were doing very well in Sweden until ay father died; then I decided to emigrate o the United States. Took land in North Dakota and did very well; then went to Canda and bought a quarter-section for $1,200, nd took a homestead. I built house and table, and have now lived here two years. Have refused $3,000 for one of my quarters.

Grain Yields that Tell their Own Story.—The following summarized eturns for 1908, from various portions of Southern Saskatchewan, speak eloquently of fertility of soil and the enterprise of individuals. It must not be thought that Central Canada offers opportunity only to those who are able to go into agriculture on a grand scale. These reports deal only with modest acreages, tilled by "hustlers."

W. Hordern—Wheat crop yielded 26½ bushels per acre on new breaking, and 21 bushels on stubble. His oats yielded an average of 38 bushels to the acre, and flax 9 bushels. Twenty-five acres of new land broken for 1909.

S. Johnston & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 3,800 bushels of wheat and 500 of oats and have 80 acres of new land broken.

J. H. Babcock & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 1,500 bushels of wheat and 200 of oats and broke up 70 acres of new land.

Ald. Alex Smith—100 acres wheat, yield 30 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 95 bushels; 55 acres of new land broken.

T. Lawrence—250 acres wheat, yield 20 bushels; 50 acres oats, yield 36½ bushels; 300 acres new land broken.

F. Engen—800 acres wheat, yield 18 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 45 bushels; 160 acres new land broken.

J. D. Ferguson—120 acres wheat, yield 15 bushels; 200 acres new land broken at Park and Sutherland.

W. A. Coulthard—320 acres wheat, yield 22 bushels; 60 acres oats, yield 95 bushels; 340 acres new land broken.

R. W. Caswell—60 acres wheat, yield 25 bushels; 90 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

S. Caswell—100 acres wheat, yield 17 bushels; 25 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

What One Man has Done.—Mr. J. Baumunk, formerly of Brazil, Ind. (now of the Dundurn district), removed to Saskatchewan in 1902, with a sickly wife, a delicate son, and a capital of $2,000. He gives a homely and practical illustration of what may be accomplished:

In 1905, bought 160 acres of land at $12 an acre	$1,920.00
In 1906, he sowed it all to wheat, securing a yield of 43.25 bushels to the acre. While in 1908 this would have brought him 90 cents a bushel, he realized only 60 cents that year, making	4,186.60
Cost of breaking 160 acres, at $3 per acre	480.00
Cost of seeding, harvesting, threshing, marketing, and other incidentals, at $7 per acre	1,120.00
Balance on hand, after paying for land and all expenses of cultivation	666.60
	$4,186.60
Cost of land, paid for by crop	$1,920.00
Profit on land, now worth $40 per acre	4,480.00
Cash on hand	666.60
	$7,066.60
Less original capital	2,000.00
Total profit, besides his living	**$5,066.60**

Climate Healthful, Educational Facilities Good, and Prospects Bright.—Rev. Oscar L. King, formerly resided in Michigan and is now a resident of Central Canada. He says:

I am well satisfied with Alberta. It is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich productive land with no mortgage on it. We have found the climate generally more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters. Our great drawback has been the inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected. The new policy of the Alberta Government to construct branch lines throughout the Province will greatly help all parts of the country. When I first came here three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south and a third is being built.

Money Made in Live Stock.—W. J. Henderson, visiting Seattle from Saskatchewan, writes:

I have neighbours in Saskatchewan who have been raising wheat, barley, and oats for the past 20 years, and are now getting from the same land 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 40 to 60 bushels of oats. From my observation, there is more money made in stock, such as cattle, horses, and sheep, as prices are high for such and it costs nothing to raise them, as horses live the year around out on the grass. Cattle live out seven or eight months. My neighbours sold steers at $40 each, and any kind of a horse that can plough, from $150 up. I raised 60 chickens and 5 pigs, as pork, chickens, butter, and eggs pay well and there is always a good market for anything a man raises. I have heard of no homestead selling for less than $2,000, so where could an old man or young man do better?

Climate Ideal for Work.—Albert Nelson left Benton County, Oregon, in September, 1904, for the great Canadian prairies. He says:

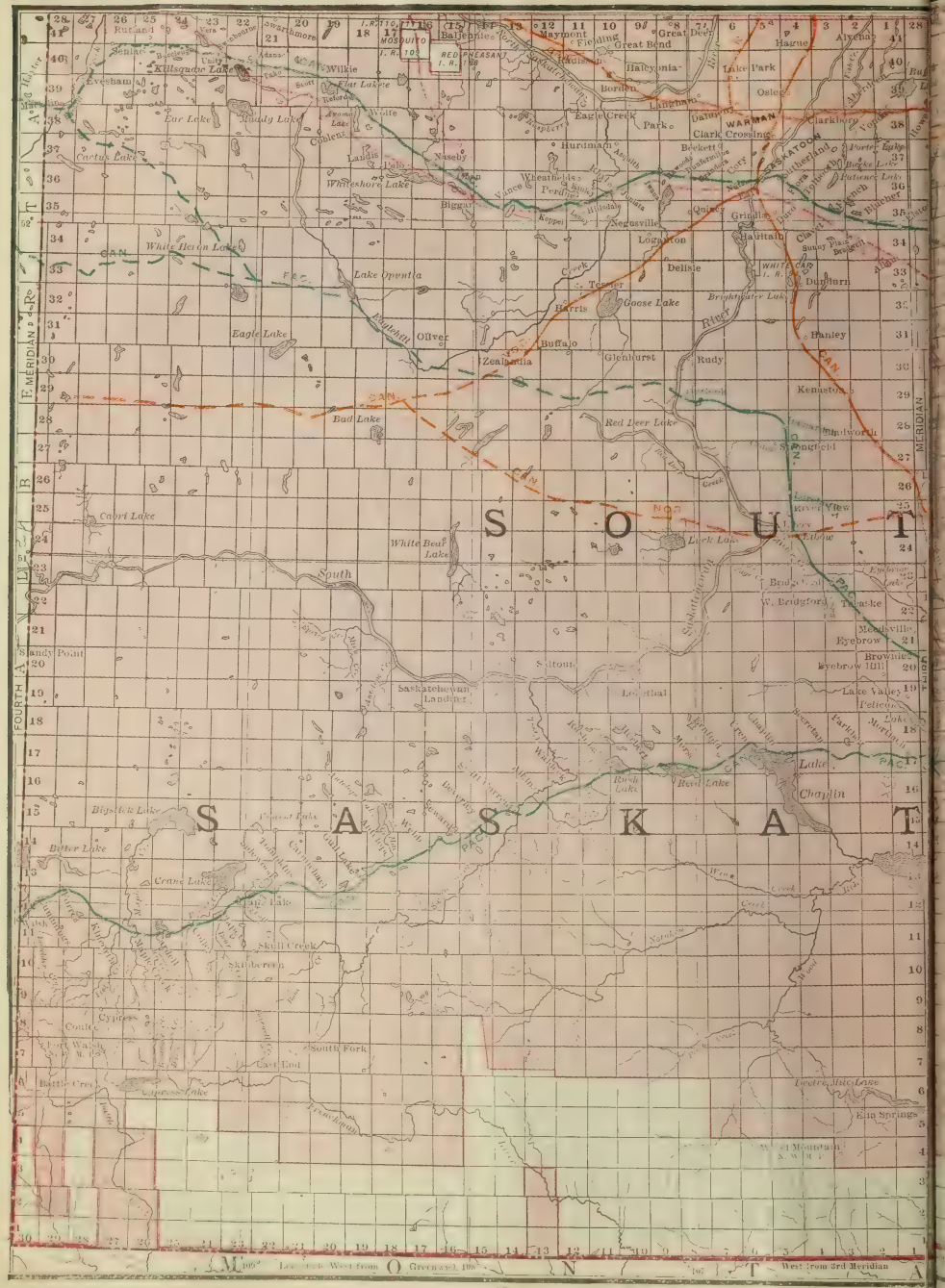
I located in 1904 in the Goose Lake country. We have here a great stretch of the rich deep clay loam of the Saskatchewan—heavy and hard to break, but well adapted for the retention of moisture and production of bright No. 1 hard wheat, and great crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. I had 60 bushels of oats per acre weighing 44 lbs. per bushel. Some of my neighbours had still greater yields. Wheat yielded from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. We have all done well here. For homesteads one has to go farther west, but the best land can be bought here for from $12.00 to $16.00 per acre.

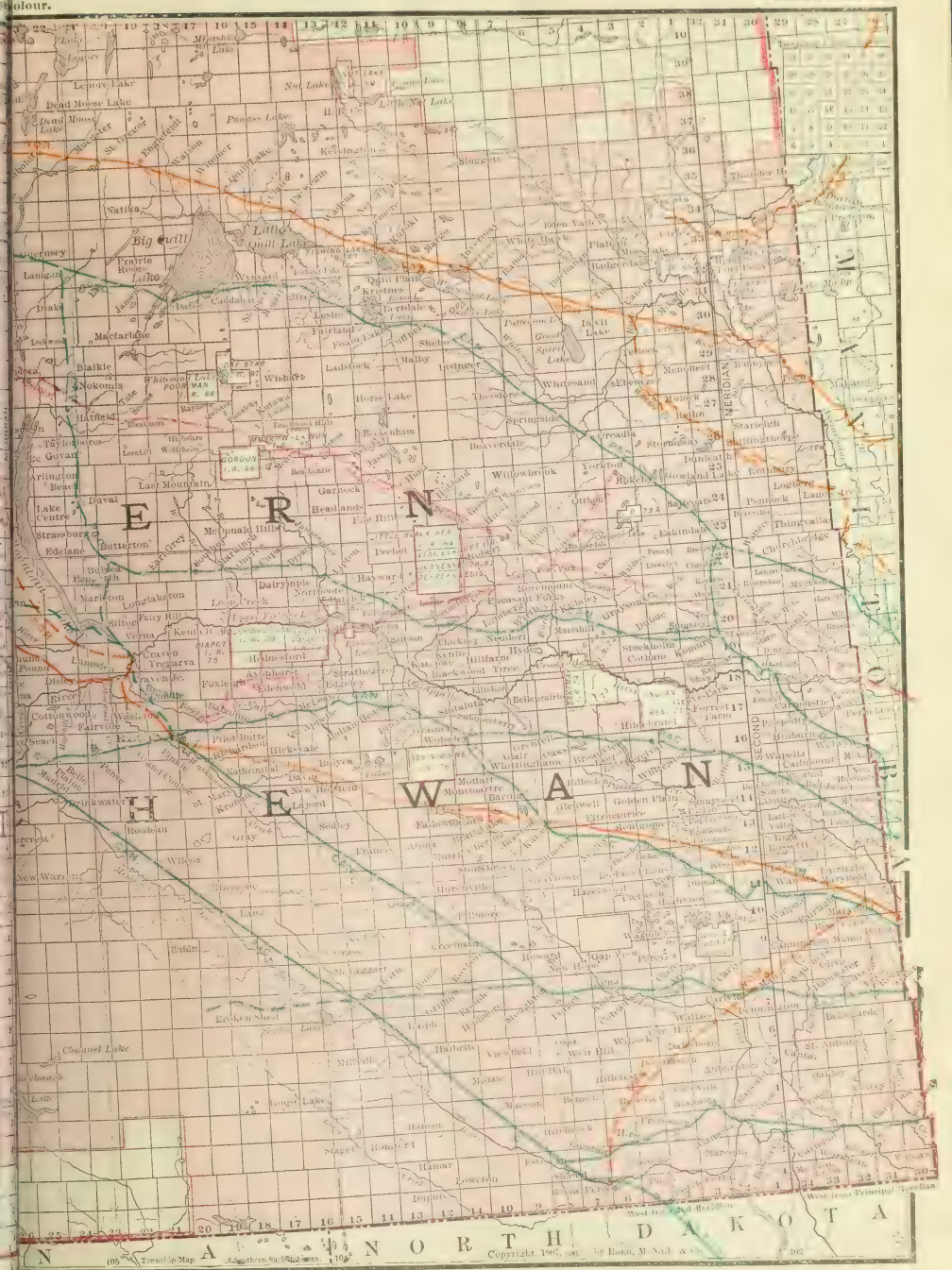
From Milestone there are reported yields of 30 bushels of spring wheat to the acre, while the average is about 20 bushels.

At Sheho, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 50 to 60 bushels per acre; Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from 40 acres. All over the sample was good and weighed well.

At Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, W. Bibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others were but little behind. The wheat reached 35 bushels per acre.

Mr. E. H. White, of Battleford, threshed 35 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat from a field of 100 acres, receiving $1.00 per bushel therefor. Cost of production was $7.00 per acre, leaving a clear profit of $2,800.


SOUTH
SASKATCHEWAN
Eyebrow
Saskatchewan Landing
Elbow
Lake Diefenbaker
Gardiner Dam
Outlook
Broadview
Kenaston
Rudy
Glenhurst
Buffalo
Zealandia
Oliver
Harris
Goose Lake
Delisle
Dundurn
Hanley
Saskatoon
Warman
Clark Crossing
Borden
Hague
Alvena
Leask
Hurdman
Naseby
Negusville
Loggieton
Hallitah
Grindale
Eagle Lake
Lake Opuntia
White Heron Lake
Whiteshore Lake
Cactus Lake
Muddy Lake
Bad Lake
Red Deer Lake
Cabri Lake
White Beaf Lake
Lake Lenore
Reed Lake
Chaplin
Big Stick Lake
Bitter Lake
Crane Lake
Old Wives Lake
Skull Creek
Skinboreen
Cypress Coulee
South Fork
Battle Creek
Eye Springs
Central Butte
Lake Valley
Meadville
Brownlee
Bridgford
Sutton
Lenthal
Saskatchewan
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Cypress Hills
Great Sand Hills
Big Muddy Lake
Wood Mountain
Willow Bunch Lake
Old Wives Lake
Chaplin Lake
Reed Lake
Lake Lenore
Eyebrow Hill
Sandy Point
Cabri Lake
Big Stick Lake
Bitter Lake
Crane Lake
Old Wives Lake
Skull Creek
Skinboreen
Cypress Coulee
South Fork
Battle Creek
Eye Springs
Central Butte
Lake Valley
Meadville
Brownlee
Bridgford
Sutton
Lenthal
Saskatchewan Landing


E R N
H E W A N
N A
N O R T H D A K O T A
Big Quill Lake
Little Quill Lake
Quill Plain
Kuroki
Nokomis
Watrous
Wishart
Macdonald Hills
Headlands
Garrock
Duval
Lake Centre
Strassburg
Edenlake
Butterton
Marlcroft
Lanlaketon
Craven
Tregarva
Foxfield
Cottonwood
Fairville
Prairie Rose Lake
Nat Lake
Little Nat Lake
Ponass Lake
Dead Moose Lake
Leaver Lake
Nattick
Guernsey
Langham
Drake
Macfarlane
Blaikie
Hatfield
Le Govan
Arlington Beach
Last Mountain
Whitesand
Theodore
Springside
Beaverdale
Willowbrook
Loreton
Rokeby
Crowland
Lake
Salvador
Pennock
Lanigan
Watson
Humboldt
Bruno
Muenster
Englefeld
Bruno
Dana
Leslie
Fairland
Shellbrook
Mallaig
Ladstock
Horse Lake
Bellevue
Beechmont
Bellamy
Dalrymple
Northcote
Lone Creek
Kenaston
Viscount
Saskatoon
Clarkboro
Nedderi
Marshall
Stockholm
Corbane
Hillfarm
Hyde
Blackwood Tree
Ellisboro
Bellegarde
Strathcarrey
Edgeley
Ardenholm
Ardenhurst
Hicksville
Bulyea
Davidson
Laird
Dundurn
Montmartre
Whitkram
Golden Plain
Fitzmaurice
Fairlight
Wapella
Cadillac
Carnduff
Forrest
Tarlu
Hitchcrand
Sedley
Fairlight
Fairlee
Wilcox
Rouleau
Craik
Broadview
Grenfell
Wolseley
Indian Head
Qu'Appelle
Lumsden
Pilot Butte
Regina
Balgonie
Pense
Grand Coulee
Craven
Davin
Abernethy
Kendal
Verna
Percy Hill
Marion
Dilke
Riverside
Cottonwood
Fairville
Prairie Rose
Lake
Nattick
Guernsey
Langham
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Nat Lake
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Ponass Lake
Dead Moose Lake
Leaver Lake
Nattick
Guernsey
Langham
Drake
Macfarlane
Blaikie

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

That portion of Saskatchewan having Manitoba as its eastern boundary, the third meridian as its western limit, and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may be described as Southeastern Saskatchewan. It has more prairie area than Manitoba, and in character and productiveness of soil it is a continuation of that Province. It differs from the portion of Saskatchewan further west in the fact that the rainfall is somewhat greater, and from the districts north in being less wooded.

It is difficult to point out the advantages any district has over another, where all are so similar. The best evidence a landseeker can have of the productiveness of the soil is the number of grain elevators. If impossible to secure a homestead in older settled districts, or if the price of land be out of reach, the settler should follow the trend of settlement into the newer districts where railways are forging their way. There he will find the same conditions as to soil and climate that exist in the older settled parts.

Lines of Transportation.—When railways do not precede settlement they are certain to follow. The line of railway connecting Stoughton with Weyburn on the "Soo" line has a survey which penetrates the new lands lying to the west. When this road is completed the vacant lands between Moosejaw and the boundary line, where settlement has already commenced, will have every advantage for shipping.

Very few districts are more than a few hours drive from a railway station, thus rendering the marketing of grain easy and cheap. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from east to west and branches diverge from it at different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch connects with its Regina-Prince Albert branch at Regina, giving that road a southern as well as a northern outlet. Settlement along all these lines is continuous, and there are few good homesteads now available. The land along and lying between the railways is generally good.

Crops and Farm Industries.—Year after year these lands have produced excellent crops of wheat, oats, and barley. Many farmers have gone extensively into the raising of cattle as well as the production of butter and cheese. Purchased at present prices, investment in lands capable of producing from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre will well repay those whose purpose it is to bring them under immediate cultivation, while the homesteader saves even the small initial cost of purchased lands.

The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan are shown by averages of tests made at the experimental farm. Eleven varieties of wheat, sown April 15th, cut in 130 days, yielded over 43 bushels of grain per acre.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

What has been said of the southeastern part of Saskatchewan applies with equal force to some of the eastern sections of the southwestern portion. During the year 1908 the Government opened up all available lands—odd and even numbered sections—in Southwestern Saskatchewan for homesteading and pre-emption, making it possible for the homesteader to secure on easy terms an adjoining 160 acres, if vacant, at the nominal price of $3 per acre. (See first inside cover page.) The demand for these homesteads and pre-emptions is great, thus creating a market for adjoining lands held by railway and land companies. The crops grown in this section, formerly given over exclusively to ranching, show that the productiveness of the soil has not been overrated by those who have looked to grain raising as a promising industry. As to the possibilities for cattle raising there are excellent grasses and favourable climate.

Favourable for Ranching.—West of Swift Current to t Alberta boundary, and south to the International bounda very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized th the ranching country has been reached. Winters are m and snow-fall light; cattle, horses, and sheep graze, the ent year. This district is now being invaded by the grain grow

Climate; Fuel.—Southwestern Saskatchewan benefits fr the chinook winds from the Pacific, which quickly remo much of the snow that falls during the two or three win months. It is this, with the rich growth of grass, that brought this district into favour with stock men.

There is a good supply of timber on the hills, and abundance of fuel in the coal seams exposed in many of t valleys. Most of the treeless portion is underlaid with co Besides plenty of fuel, settlers have thus an abundant sup of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing.

Wheat Lands Open for Settlement.—North of the Sou Saskatchewan River the country is an almost level fert plain. It is reached by the Swift Current-Battleford a other splendid trails leading from the Canadian Norther Regina-Prince Albert branch and the Lacombe-Moosej line of the Canadian Pacific. The crops that pioneer settl have been able to produce from these easily cultiva lands, as well as the generally high character of the soil, the Canadian Northern Railway Company to select a porti of them as a land grant from the Government. The soil good, water sufficient, and fuel easily obtainable. A co siderable portion of the territory is now settled, starting fr the river and going northward until it is met by the sett ment drifting southward from Battleford. The distance fr railways has prevented these lands from being settled soon but now with railways surveyed there is little reason doubt that construction will soon be commenced. Hon steads are plentiful in most of the townships.

Where Americans Are Prospering.—Along the "Soo," branch of the Canadian Pacific from Portal to Moosej (which connects St. Paul and Minneapolis with the gra fields of Central Canada) the country is settled largely Americans. Free homesteads may still be had contiguo to lands, railway companies and land companies have for sa

Last Mountain Lake district has been given considera agricultural prominence since it was opened for settlement few short years ago. Splendid yields of all kinds of grain excellent quality have been produced. The soil througho is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, and b ley, while grass and hay are abundant. Railway lin bring most of the district into immediate touch with t advantages they offer. Free homesteads are scarce.

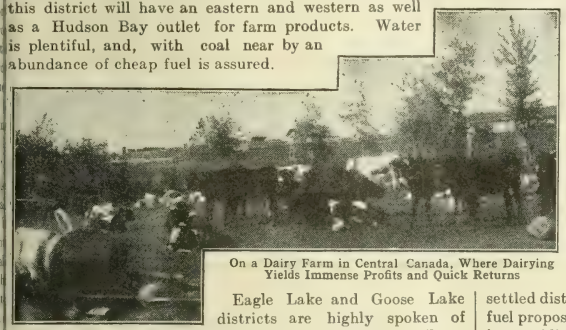
Between Regina and Moosejaw the country is most occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood Moosejaw grain raising as well as mixed farming is carri on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatch wan, there are large settlements of contented and prospero farmers from the United States as well as some from the co tinent of Europe. Recent surveys south and southwe have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, a the establishment of a land office at Moosejaw makes it ea to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

Centres of Population.—Some of the more importa towns in Southeastern Saskatchewan are Moosomin Wapel Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Hea Qu'Appelle, Moosejaw, and the city of Regina (the capital the Province), along the main line of the Canadian Pacif On the "Soo" branch there are Estevan, Halbrite, Weybu Yellowgrass, and Milestone. On the southern lines of t Canadian Pacific, Alameda, Oxbow, Carnduff, Arcola, a Stoughton are good-sized towns. To the north of t Qu'Appelle River, Earl Grey, Lipton, Nokomis, and Esterha are centres of splendid agricultural sections. At all the

towns there is accommodation for the incoming settler, making it easy to inspect the land in the adjoining districts and see what the farmers have been able to do in the few short years that they have been in occupation.

Water and Fuel.—The valleys along the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers, Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are especially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond possesses large areas for grazing or grain-growing. In most parts good water can be obtained at reasonable depth. Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris. There is sufficient wood for all purposes along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains. In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

Tramping Lake and Other Districts.—The Tramping Lake district is a portion of Saskatchewan that is not new to the prospector looking for land with good agricultural possibilities. For the past two or three years settlers of experience and sound judgment have been making their way there, locating upon vacant homesteads and purchasing adjoining lands. The soil is deep and the surface gently rolling prairie. Even when the nearest railway was 150 miles distant, grain was produced and cattle raised. The success of these pioneers was the keynote which is to-day prompting the influx of settlers into that district. Tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, this district will have an eastern and western as well as a Hudson Bay outlet for farm products. Water is plentiful, and, with coal near by an abundance of cheap fuel is assured.



On a Dairy Farm in Central Canada, Where Dairying Yields Immense Profits and Quick Returns

Eagle Lake and Goose Lake districts are highly spoken of by those who have gone into these parts, and lines of railway now bring them into touch with the outside world.

The Swift Current region is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—mostly of the short crisp variety known as "buffalo grass." This becomes to all appearance dry, about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. Land has been taken up for raising the cereals, and considerable success is reported, especially to the north. Settlers locating south of Swift Current can homestead, pre-empt, or purchase from land companies.

Maple Creek is important as a stock centre, the entire district being fit for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in Central Canada are raised in this part. Grain-growing is also now receiving some attention.

The districts mentioned are only a few of the many in Southern Saskatchewan that deserve notice, and which are attracting a good class of settlers.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

This portion of the Province is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of the navigable length of which lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small portion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features is a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of grain, cattle, and sheep. Generally, the surface is gently undulating prairie, interspersed with lakes and ponds, bluffs of poplar, and high rolling country, portions being heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

Soil; Climate; Rainfall; Rivers.—The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich chocolate-coloured clay to sandy subsoil. The climate is healthful and bracing. The summer temperature is equable, averaging about 60 degrees. Spring opens early in April. Seeding is generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third week in August. During winter, settlers get out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes, market their grain, and care for stock. Moisture is ample, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually; about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. Rain coming when needed and sunshine daily during the growing season are reasons why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

The country is well watered. Not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but in most districts a plentiful supply of good water can be had by digging a few feet for it. The Saskatchewan has an immense network of tributaries watering an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north.

To the north there are groves of spruce and pine, and with miles of outcropping coal, and the forests of the north, an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material is assured.

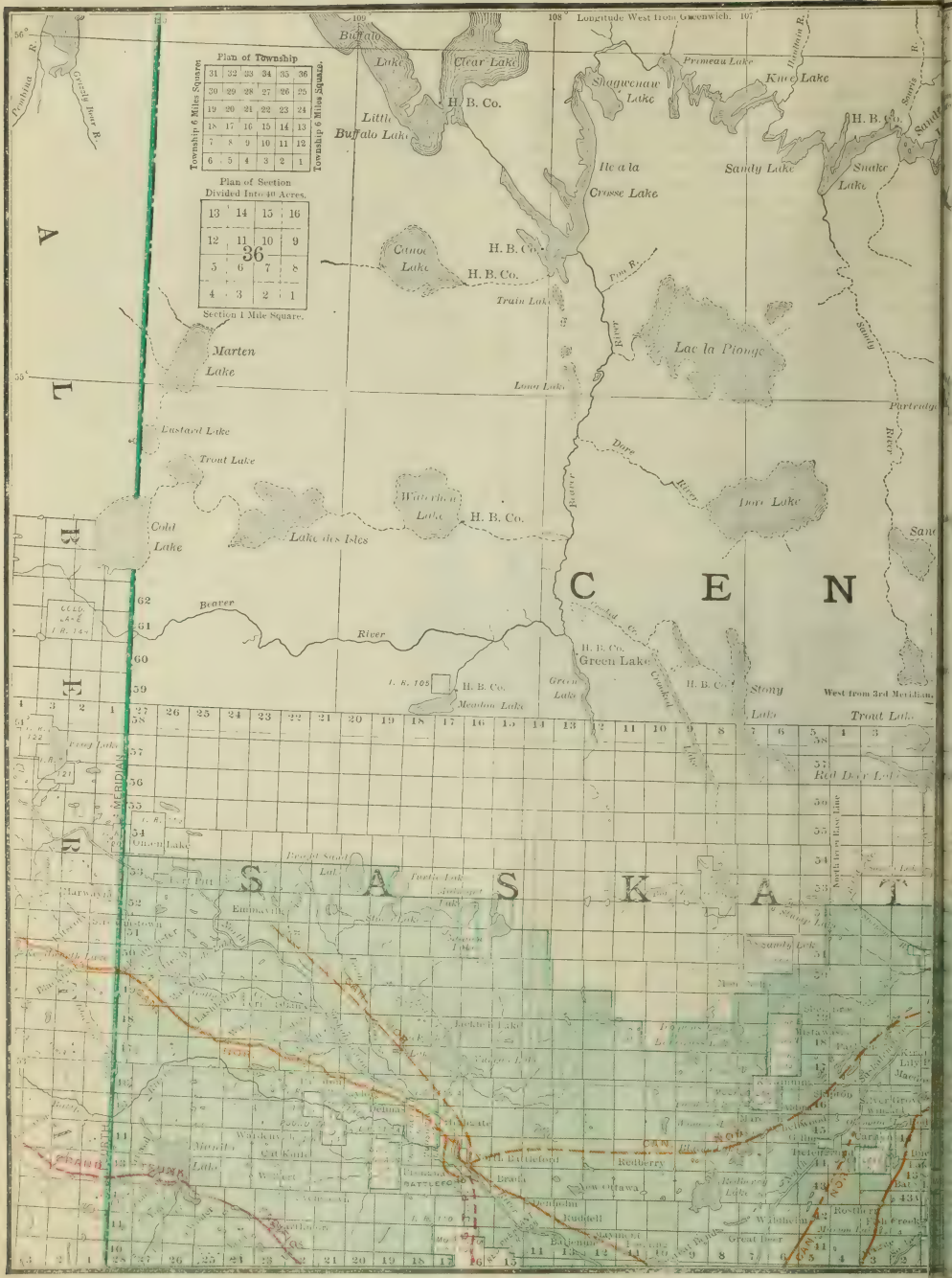
Railways of Central Saskatchewan.—The northern line of the Canadian Northern passes through the centre of Central Saskatchewan and for about one hundred miles east of Prince Albert through a splendid farming country, parklike in appearance and admirably adapted to mixed agriculture. The remainder of the country east to Manitoba is heavily wooded. Mills in this section supply the settled districts to the south and west with lumber, while as a fuel proposition it is but an evidence of what nature has done in providing for the necessities of the prairie settler. When cleared, this land will be well fitted for agriculture; its characteristics are ideal for those that prefer wooded country to the plains. The Hudson Bay line is projected from Etiomami, and about one hundred miles are completed. The Regina-Prince Albert branch serves a well settled district. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton is built through the western end of the Central district, entering Alberta at Lloydminster. It passes through an agricultural country, every mile of which, for leagues on either side of the track, has been an attraction to those from the United States and Europe for the last few years, until it is now well settled with prosperous farmers. A branch is being constructed from Prince Albert to Battleford

South of and paralleling the main line of the Canadian Northern is the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will be a feeder to the agricultural belt south of that tributary to the Canadian Northern. Government reports show this land to be rich in all the properties that make farming successful.

Contemplated branch lines through Central Saskatchewan will bring all parts of the entire district within easy reach.

The Winnipeg-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific runs through Central Saskatchewan, reaching many important towns, and other branches are contemplated.

Cities and Towns.—The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various


Plan of Township
Township 6 Miles Square.
Township 6 Miles Square.
31 32 33 34 35 36
30 29 28 27 26 25
19 20 21 22 23 24
18 17 16 15 14 13
7 8 9 10 11 12
6 5 4 3 2 1
Plan of Section
Divided Into 40 Acres.
13 14 15 16
12 11 10 9
36
5 6 7 8
4 3 2 1
Section 1 Mile Square.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
109
108
107
56°
55°
Buffalo Lake
Clear Lake
Little Buffalo Lake
H. B. Co.
Shagwenaw Lake
Primeau Lake
Knee Lake
Heela Lake
Crosse Lake
Sandy Lake
Snake Lake
Canoe Lake
H. B. Co.
Train Lake
Marten Lake
Lac la Plonge
Lower Lake
Eastard Lake
Trout Lake
Waterhen Lake
Cold Lake
Lake des Isles
Bear River
Deer Lake
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
Stony Lake
Trout Lake
West from 3rd Meridian.
Red Deer Lake
Emma Lake
Canoe Lake
Waldheim
Rosthern
Hepburn
Laird
Aberdeen
Battleford
Redberry
Wilkie
Great Deer
Rudell
Denholm
Brada
New Ottawa
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Carlton Trail
Fort Pitt
Fort Carlton
Fort Battleford
Fort Edmonton
Fort Pelly
Fort Ellice
Fort Qu'Appelle
Fort Garry
Fort Ellice
Fort Pelly
Fort Qu'Appelle
Fort Garry
Fort Edmonton
Fort Carlton
Fort Battleford
Fort Pitt
Carlton Trail
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Snake Lake
Knee Lake
Primeau Lake
Shagwenaw Lake
Clear Lake
Buffalo Lake
Little Buffalo Lake
H. B. Co.
Bear River
Deer River
Partridge River
Sandy River
Beaver River
Cold Creek
Green Lake Creek
Meadow Lake Creek
Train Lake Creek
Primeau River
Heathen River
Peukuan R.
Grizzly Bear R.
Sturgeon R.
Sandy R.
Fort R.
Stony R.
Sandy Lake
Snake Lake
Trout Lake
Stony Lake
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
Deer Lake
Lake des Isles
Cold Lake
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Bear River
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Cold Creek
Green Lake Creek
Meadow Lake Creek
Train Lake Creek
Primeau River
Heathen R.
Peukuan R.
Grizzly Bear R.
Sturgeon R.
Sandy R.
Fort R.
Stony R.
A L B E R T A
C E N
S A S K A T
Township 62
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Range 13
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Range 11
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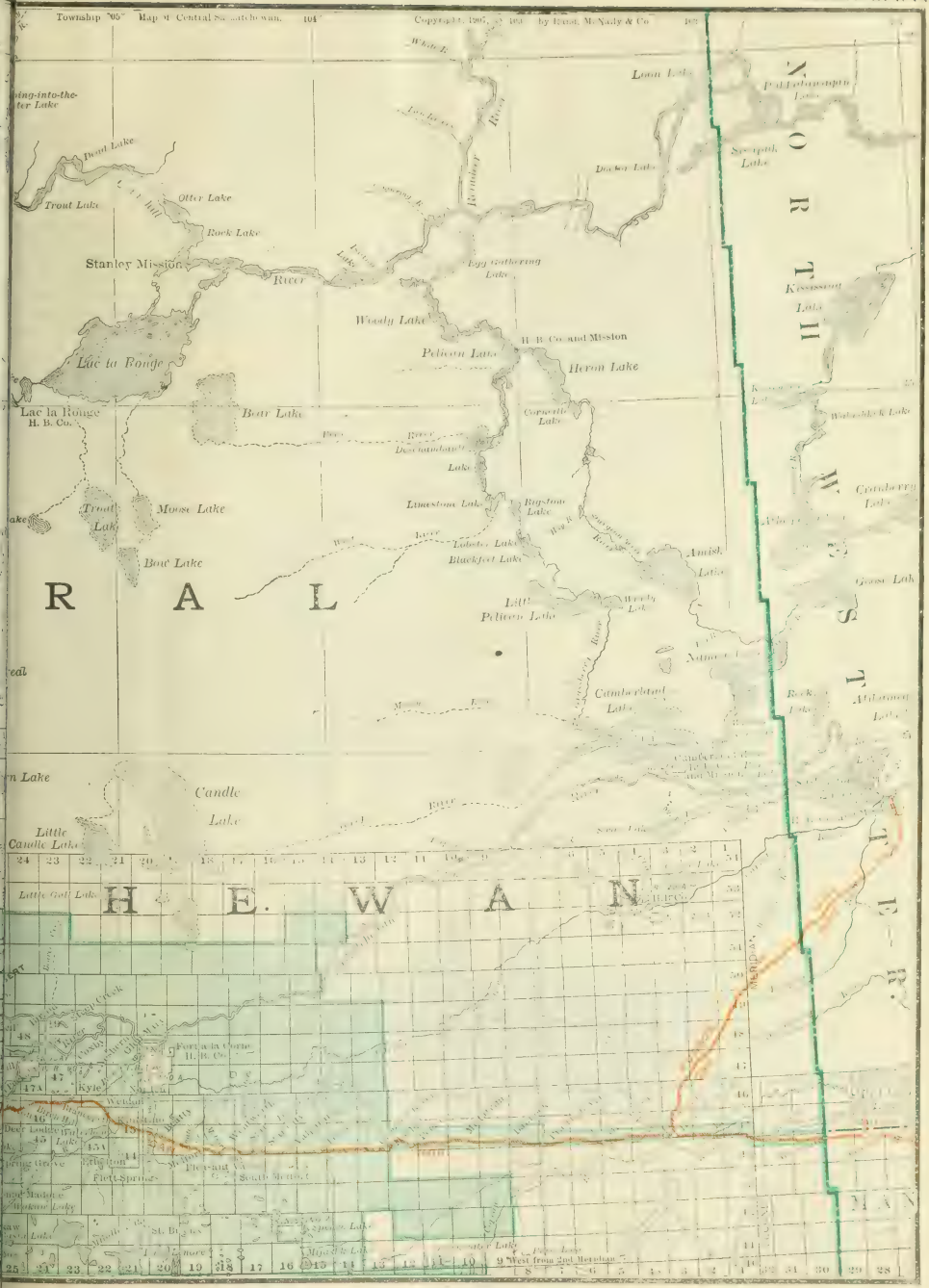
Range 7
Range 6
Range 5
Range 4
Range 3
Range 2
Range 1
W. 2nd MERIDIAN
Northern Base Line
Trout Lake
Red Deer Lake
Emma Lake
Canoe Lake
Waldheim
Rosthern
Hepburn
Laird
Aberdeen
Battleford
Redberry
Wilkie
Great Deer
Rudell
Denholm
Brada
New Ottawa
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Carlton Trail
Fort Pitt
Fort Carlton
Fort Battleford
Fort Edmonton
Fort Pelly
Fort Ellice
Fort Qu'Appelle
Fort Garry


Township 105 Map of Central Saskatchewan. 104
Copyright, 1905, by Rand, McNally & Co. 103
White R.
Loon Lake
Pelican Narrows
Sandy Lake
Beaver Lake
Trout Lake
Otter Lake
Rock Lake
Stanley Mission
River
Egg Gathering Lake
Wooded Lake
Lac la Ronge
H. B. Co. and Mission
Pelican Lake
Heron Lake
Lac la Ronge
H. B. Co.
Bear Lake
Corneille Lake
Trout Lake
Moose Lake
Limestone Lake
Bayston Lake
Lobster Lake
Blackfoot Lake
Bow Lake
Amisk Lake
Little Pelican Lake
Weasel Lake
Namew Lake
Cumberland Lake
Candle Lake
Little Candle Lake
Little Gull Lake
Fort a la Corne H. B. Co.
Kyle
Weekes
Fleming
Fleets Springs
Spruce Lake
St. Brieux
Melfort
Star City
9 West from 2nd Meridian
NORTH
SASKATCHEWAN
RIVER
CENTRAL
SASKATCHEWAN

industries, and has a valuable asset in the surrounding agricultural country, with its wonderful yields of grain. Battleford, North Battleford, Rosthern, and Lloydminster will be among the distributing points for settlement for some time. There are several important towns in Central Saskatchewan, along the line of the Canadian Northern, and along that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific passing through the district others are now coming into existence.

The city of Saskatoon ten years ago was nothing but a straggling village on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan. To-day, in the lifetime of a child, it is a prosperous city of 7,000 people, with an excellent municipal Government, local improvements, and growing manufactures. In addition, situated, as it is, about midway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, it is a junction point for three railways and a local distributing point for one of the best wheat districts.

Lands for Homestead and for Sale.—Railroad building throughout the district has made settlement general, and it is difficult to point out any section having special advantages over another. In great measure, that which may be said of one applies equally to the others. Excellent land is open for free homesteading and pre-empting, at some distance, to be sure, from the present lines of railway, but adjacent to proposed lines. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of vegetables. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fyfe) is about thirty bushels to the acre i favourable seasons; of oats about sixty. There has neve been a failure of crops. In addition to the produce exporte settlers enjoy a steady home market, realizing good price The roads are splendid and easily maintained at small cos

In addition to the land that may be homesteaded and pr empted, adjoining lands are for sale. Prices range, for unin proved land, from $12 to $15 per acre and upwards. In man instances, farmers have paid for their holdings out of one cro

Stock Raising and Dairying.—The country is we adapted for stock raising. Cattle must be fed and shelter three to four months every winter. In many parts hors winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large band Sheep require the same care as cattle. Central Saskatchewa answers all requirements for dairy farming as well as gra raising. A plentiful supply of pure water and the coolne of the nights favour dairying. The home d and h always been large, so that dairy products comma good prices.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

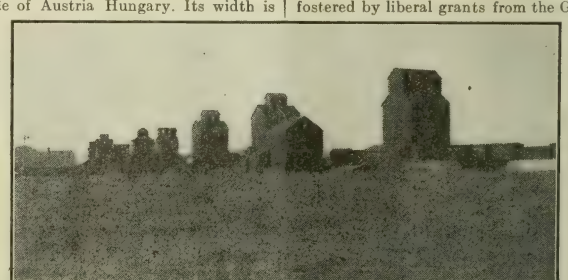
Northern Saskatchewan embraces an area of about million acres. As yet it is not opened for settlement becau of its inaccessibility and distance from railway systems of t country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

"Sunny Alberta" has come to be a household word with all who have the good fortune to live in this westernmost of the three great provinces of Central Canada, for abundance of that sunlight, that makes the wheat grow, banishes disease, and promotes health of mind, is its predominant characteristic.

With the Rocky Mountains to the west as a background, and the international boundary separating Canada from the United States to the south as a base, the Province of Alberta extends north and east, comprising an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of St. Petersburg; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of the German Empire and through the middle of Austria Hungary. Its width is greater than the distance from Quebec to Halifax, or from Buffalo to New York, or from Liverpool to Paris, and its length exceeds the distance from Chicago to Washington, or from St. Louis to New Orleans, or Paris to Rome.

Alberta embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres, and has a population of nearly 300,000, though 50 millions could be easily located. The Province has three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The advantages which each offers to the settler are diverse in character



A Specimen Group of Elevators that may be Seen in Many Towns in Central Canada.

Comparative Statement of Elevators operated under License in Central Canada, for Eight Years

Crop Year	Elevators	Warehouses	Totals	Increase	Capacity
1900–1	426	97	523	...	18,879,352 Bu.
1901–2	545	85	630	107	23,099,000 "
1902–3	740	82	822	192	30,356,400 "
1903–4	918	64	982	160	41,186,000 "
1904–5	976	46	1,022	41	46,953,630 "
1905–6	1,065	53	1,118	96	50,690,700 "
1906–7	1,221	52	1,273	155	55,222,200 "
1907–8	1,318	36	1,354	81	58,535,700 "
1908–9	1,428	41	1,469	115	63,190,100 "

divisions are generally spoken of as Southern Alberta, Ce tral Alberta and Northern Alberta.

Co-operation by Government.—Although but late emerged from the position of a frontier territory, this you Province is now the stage of an experiment in gover mental co-operation that promises much. It is to t problems of agricultural education and railway extensi to meet the farmers' needs that the Government is first all addressing itself. For colonization purposes, a Depa ment of Railways is soon to be established. No portion the Province, whether thickly or thinly settled, can long affo to be served only with existing lines of transportation. T formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, and t dissemination of scientific knowledge is promoted by mea of farmers' institutes, travelling dairies, stock-judgi schools, and seed fairs. The breeding of pure-bred stock fostered by liberal grants from the Government.

The Government carrying on an acti campaign in road-m ing and bridge-buildi is furnishing its own s tem of rural telephon and has forwarded most active campai of education, both ag cultural and general.

Educational Fac ties.—A system of f public schools has be established. The orga ization of districts optional with the s tlers, the Governm liberally supporting public schools. In c tricts where there is school the tax is ne more than from $4 $10 per quarter-secti and where a school

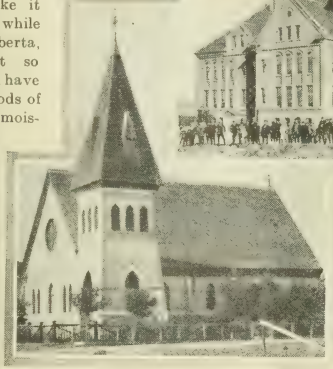
een established the taxes for such purposes range from $6 $10, and by law are limited to $16. Partial explanation of hese low taxes is found in the fact that the Dominion overnment is devoted to the development of Central anada, and the Dominion Treasury bears part of the xpense of the Provincial Government. The University of lberta will afford every opportunity for higher education, hile the preparatory schools of Calgary, Lethbridge, and ther towns give the advantages found in older countries.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Alerta is peculiarly its own. Comprising so rge an area, there is necessarily within the orders of the Province much variety, but in all arts the bracing air is invigorating, while the hinook winds are responsible for beautiful utumns and mild winters. Whatever the heat summer the nights are cool. Winter sets between mid November and the middle of ecember, and breaks up the last of March or eginning of April.

In no part is there insufficient rainfall to insure good rops. Local climatic conditions reinforce the actual precipitation so as to make it erve as an abundance, while armers of Southern Alberta, here the rainfall is not so reat as in Central Alberta, have earned, by proper methods of illage, to conserve the moisture Nature affords. In his connection the winers are an advantage, s but little evaporation akes place then. The eaviest rains come in une and July, during he growing period. This nsures the crop. But ittle rain falls in early pring or during seeding, resenting ideal condiions for getting in the rops. The same applies during harvest and early fall. It is ossible to cut and stook the grain and allow it to stand or weeks before it is necessary to handle it. This permits f the grain being threshed direct from the stook.

Country School House

Town School House



City Church in Central Canada

Soil and Surface Features.—Clay covers almost the whole area, being shallowest at the Mountains and much deeper farther east. This is overlaid by a deep, black soil from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness.

The great bulk of the land is undulating prairie with here and there level stretches which extend for many miles. In the extreme south the prairie is particularly level and open.

The Province is well supplied with streams which wind their way eastward from the Rocky Mountain slopes. In many place these streams have cut deep coulees or ravines through the clay formation.

Timber.—The eastern slopes of the mountains are well covered with timber of sufficient size for commercial purposes. This timber follows the streams and valleys out in many places for quite a distance. In the park country, which covers the most of the central and northern portions of the Province, considerable timber is found fit for commercial purposes, and numerous sawmills exist, principally on the streams and rivers running from the mountains.

Garden Truck and Fruits.—Vegetables of all kinds grow with the greatest readiness. The black surface soil is a perfect garden earth. The cool nights are ideal for the maturing of crops such as potatoes, turnips, and mangles. These grow to an enormous size. All the small fruits are found growing in profusion in a wild state, and those who have tried the cultivated varieties have been most successful with them. In some instances the cultivated strawberry has been grown on a large scale.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Coal; Gas; Oil; Asphalt.—Coal, which virtually underlies the whole Province in seams of from four to twelve feet thick, is mined in outcroppings on the banks of streams and in shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. Even in wooded sections coal is so readily obtained that it is used in preference to wood. All grades are found here, the lignite of the prairies, the bituminous deposits of the foothills, and the vast anthracite beds formed in the process of mountain building in the Rockies.

Medicine Hat has been lighted and heated with natural gas for years. The country lying to the north of Edmonton is thought to contain plenty of gas. Petroleum has been found in large quantities in several places in the foothills.

Extensive beds of marl suitable for cement-making have been found in various parts of the Province, and beds of brickclay exist, and the brick industry promises to compensate for the dearth of suitable building-stone in some localities. However, in the neighbourhood of Calgary there is abundance of splendid sandstone, which is used locally and is exported.

GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908
Population	73,022	185,412	265,[illegible]20
Horses	97,001	226,534	246,[illegible]22
Milch Cows	74,295	101,245	110,[illegible]67
Other Horned Cattle	320,391	849,387	934,526
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979
Swine	46,165	114,623	115,769

The value of dairy products of Alberta, which, in 1900, was $126,407, had increased in value to $800,621 in 1908; of which cheese was $23,750.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN ALBERTA

Annual Revenue from 1,540 Acres $11,456.—A correspondent at Calgary, writes under date of Dec. 16, 1908:

Farming around Calgary pays. One tract of 1,540 acres in the Shepard district has paid a net income during the past three years of $34,367.

Forty Bushels to the Acre near Carstairs.—Just before returning in the fall of 1908 for a vacation on the old place in Somersetshire, England, Mr. E. Batten, said:

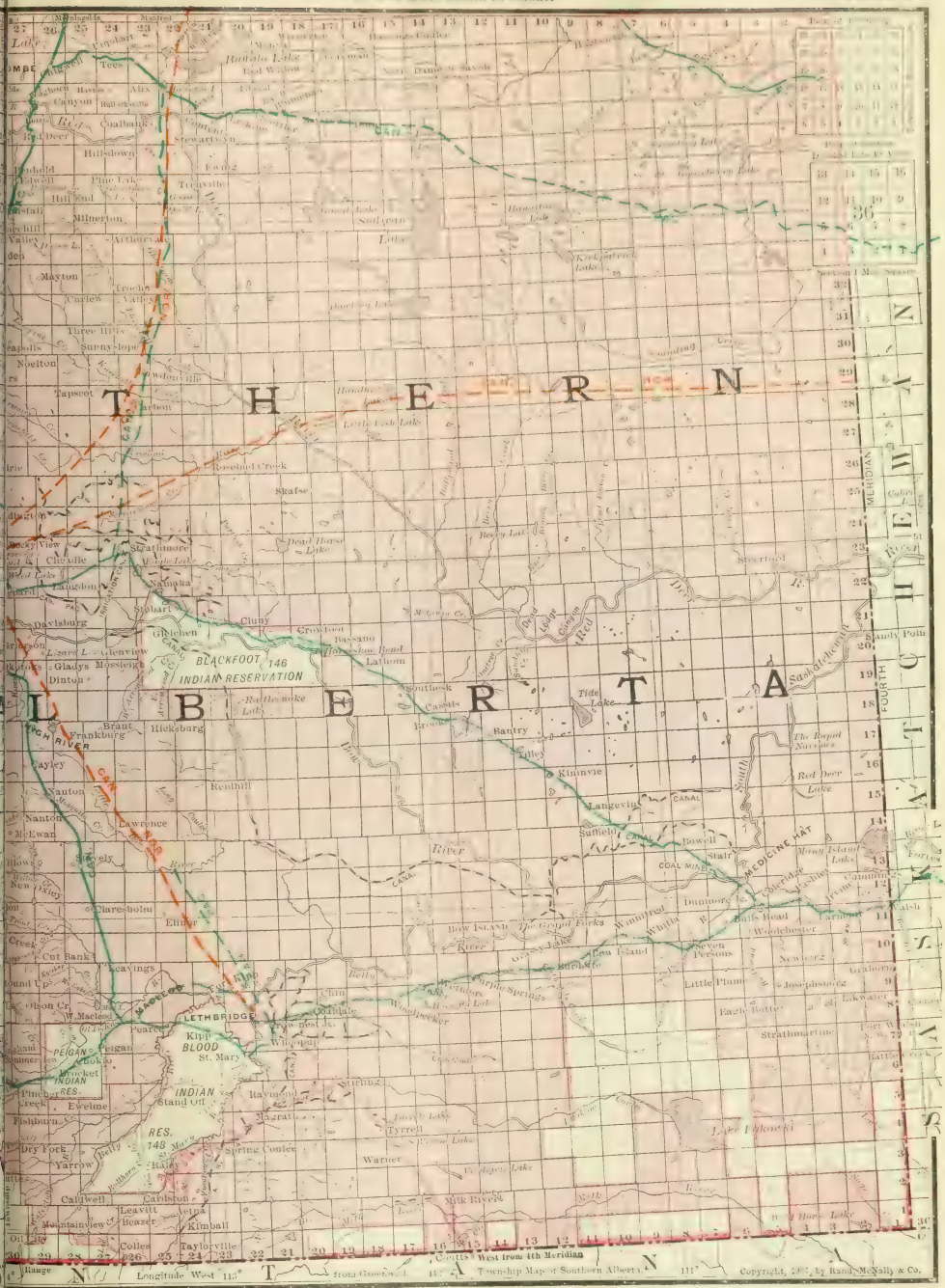
I have been in Alberta for seven years, and the only thing I regret is that I didn't come sooner. Around Carstairs we had splendid crops this year. The wheat averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and ran from 60 to 67 pounds to the bushel. One farmer east of Carstairs had oats that brought 115 bushels per acre, and would average about 40 pounds to the bushel. I have had oats that weighed 48 pounds, while 34 is the bushel weight.

The farmers are prosperous and are getting good houses and farm

Lands within irregular line along railway in British Columbia are administered by the Dominion Government.

West from 5th Meridian
ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK
YOHO PARK
KOOTENAY
COLUMBIA
Kinbasket Lake
Six Mile Creek
Donald
Golden
Glenogle
Field
Emerald
Wapta
Leanchoil
Palliser
Hector
Laggan
Mount Stephen
Mount Temple
Mount Hungabee
Mount Goodsir
Mount Collie
Mount Bruce
Mount Balfour
Mount Biddle
Mount Gordon
Mount Huber
Mount Lefroy
Mount Victoria
Mount Aberdeen
Mount Niblock
Mount Hector
Mount Gordon
Mount Ogden
Mount Odaray
Mount Daly
Mount Dennis
Mount Wapta
Mount Habel
Mount Field
Mount Burgess
Mount Wheeler
Mount Vaux
Mount Collie
Mount Bruce
Mount Balfour
Mount Biddle
Mount Gordon
Mount Huber
Mount Lefroy
Mount Victoria
Mount Aberdeen
Mount Niblock
Mount Hector
Mount Gordon
Mount Ogden
Mount Odaray
Mount Daly
Mount Dennis
Mount Wapta
Mount Habel
Mount Field
Mount Burgess
Mount Wheeler
Mount Vaux
Rogers Pass
Cambie
Ross Peak
Glacier
Albert Canyon
Laurentia
Twin Butte
Revelstoke
Wigwam
Arrowhead
Simpson Pass
Galena
White Mans Pass
Kananaskis Pass
Kananaskis Lake
Kananaskis River
Bow River
Bow Lake
Bow Glacier
Bow Summit
Bow Valley
Bow Valley Provincial Park
Bow Valley Provincial Park Reserve
Bow Valley Provincial Park Reserve
Bow Valley Provincial Park Reserve

Surveyed lands shown in colour.



buildings. Next year we will have government telephones in the farm-houses the same as they have in other districts already.

Go Back to Pennsylvania? "No, Thanks!"—A farmer in the Edmonton district, Mr. C. C. Johnston, writes:

I have seen the finest winter here I ever saw. The snow hasn't been over six inches at any time and fine sleighing at that. No winds to cut through one as down in Pennsylvania. No thanks! I don't care to go back.

How Land Values Have Risen.—Mr. James S. Ainslie, who, with his sons, bought four sections and entered on two homesteads in Southern Alberta four years, ago, writes:

The increase in land values has been extraordinary. Our land four years ago cost us a little less than $6 an acre. We have sold one section for $15, but we would not sell any more for less than $25. Southern Alberta is a mighty good country for any man or woman who loves outdoor life and who wants good returns for labour and investment.

From 297 Acres, 62 Bushels to the Acre.—"There are farmers and farmers in Canada as elsewhere," observes the editor of the Sterling (Kansas) *Bulletin*. "Some are real farmers." He continues:

There is one real farmer near Lethbridge, Alta., whose wheat averaged 62 bushels and weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. There is another who got 55,000 bushels from 1,000 acres. We do not by any means believe all we hear—for much of it is past belief—but when honest-appearing men make straightforward statements as facts, of their own crops as averaging over fifty bushels of "No. 1 hard" wheat to the acre, and jealous because some neighbour's grain ran over sixty, what must one conclude?

threshed the small acreage under crop in this district. I found the yield of wheat for the first two seasons was from 20 to 54 bushels, and oats from 20 to 120 bushels. The small yields were due to poor farming. The past two seasons have been the most unfavourable for fifteen years, yet I raised 24 bushels of wheat per acre and threshed as high as 34 for neighbours.

Has Made $24,000 in Seven Years.—"I am well satisfied with Alberta," writes Mr. J. G. Swinney from Southern Alberta, under date of August 23, 1908:

I consider that I have had good success since I came from Wilson County Kansas, seven years ago last March. When I arrived in Canada I only had about $150 cash, a wagon, mower, rake, and a plough. My wife was hardly able to sit up and now she is fairly stout. My property today is worth $24,000 above indebtedness and I haven't worked as hard as I did in Kansas. I think my fall wheat this year will make close to 50 bushels per acre. Oats, not as good this year as common, perhaps will make 40 bushels.

Southern Alberta Land Yields a Return of $36.30 per Acre.—W. S. Shered, well satisfied with Southern Alberta, says:

I came from Souris, N. D., in April, 1907. "Alberta Red" winter wheat put in on breaking in the fall of 1906, yielded 41½ bushels to the acre, for which I received 87 cents per bushel, or $36.30 per acre; 190 acres "stubbled in," that is, disced in on the stubble, yielded 22 bushels to the acre, which paid me $19.25 to the acre. I also had 350 acres of strictly volunteer crop, from which we threshed 15 bushels to the acre, which paid us $13.12 per acre. Our total crop yielded us 14,742 bushels of first-class wheat. This is the 25th day of November and my teams are still ploughing.

Beginnings of Sheep Ranch in Central Canada

Wheat Yield 53 Bushels to the Acre.—From Southern Alberta, Dec. 21, 1908, Mr. O. D. Weeks wrote:

I am only a novice in the agricultural line, and do not wish you to think I am boasting, because some of my neighbours have done much better than I have. My winter wheat went 53 bushels per acre and graded No. 1. My spring wheat went 48¾ bushels per acre and graded No. 1. Oats went 97.

My stock is all nice and fat, and out in the field picking their own three square meals a day. The weather is nice and warm—no snow—and very little frost. The stock requires no shelter or winter feeding, and cattle fatten on this grass and make the finest kind of beef, better than corn-fed cattle in Illinois. I am only sorry I did not come here five years ago.

No Fault to Find Even in 1907.—Mr. Thomas Gorrell, is yet another Alberta farmer who had no fault to find with his crops, even in 1907. He tells why:

I am glad to say that we are all well satisfied, after all, with the results of the past year. I did not seed much wheat; only a few acres, which, however, made us 21 bushels to the acre. We had 50 acres seeded to oats that made over 50 bushels to the acre and are worth here 60 cents per bushel. Barley made over 30 bushels to the acre. These are not large figures, but quality of grain is first-class, all fit for seed, which means a good deal this year. I have figured my crop and garden this (bad) year; amounts to $1,800, all off 80 acres of land. We lived in a tent till we got done breaking. This first 60 acres gave us a fine crop and made us nearly $1,000. When we came here there was no one else in four townships. Now we have a $2,000 school house, road districts formed, all homestead land taken, and C. P. R. lands held at $12 per acre. We came from a good country (State of Washington), but we like the climate better here.

Tells How Proper Farming Pays.—Mr. Earl, of Southern Alberta, finds mixed farming profitable. He writes:

I came here from Montana about five years ago to engage in ranching. I found the prospects for raising grain so good that I started in for mixed farming. I also operated a small threshing outfit for four seasons and

Health Better than in Indiana.—From Alberta, Mr J. W. Johnston, formerly of Indianapolis, wrote:

My wife and boys, who were so pale and thin when we left Indiana, have grown strong and well and are now ready for any emergency in connection with homestead life. We have had a beautiful winter and have only lost one day from work on account of bad weather. Our four-year-old boy has played out-of-doors every day except one.

Rainfall as Good as in Wisconsin.—Writing from Central Alberta, Mr. Lofton Ketchum tells something of conditions of soil, timbering, and climate:

I came here and located a claim in April; went back to Wisconsin and returned here with my two oldest boys May 20th. We got five acres broken and sowed four and one-half acres to barley June 13th, and planted the other half-acre to potatoes and garden stuff at the same date. I didn't expect to get any grain as it was sown so very late. I have a very fair crop of barley, nevertheless; also had good potatoes and a pretty good garden. All my neighbours, who got their crops in sooner, got very excellent crops, from 50 to 70 bushels of oats, and from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are some pretty good claims left yet near here. Near the river are quite large tracts of tamarack, spruce, birch, and large poplar and Balm of Gilead timber. Beyond the river there are some settlers and plenty of homestead land. Almost every claim has perhaps nearly half of its surface open prairie with the other half or perhaps one-third poplar or willow.

Illinois Settlers Prosper in Alberta.—From Central Alberta Mr. John M. Shonkwiler writes as follows as to the condition and contentment of himself and other former residents of Illinois:

We live 27 miles north of Edmonton, in a very rich agricultural section. The native grasses grow abundantly, and have great fattening qualities. The outside range is becoming scarce, as the ranches are all being fenced and placed in cultivation. The homesteads in this vicinity are all taken up, and

he principal roads are graded and bridged. The country is being covered with a system of telephone wires, so that we have telephones in our homes t a government charge of $15 per annum.

Good Yields near Ponoka.—From the portion of Central Alberta near Ponoka, Mr. S. Preston writes:

We are well satisfied with this country. This year we got our seeding mostly done in April. Our rye went 40 and our barley 45 bushels to the acre. We had spring wheat that turned out about 25 bushels. We have 70 acres ready for spring seeding and are going to break 100 acres more.

There is plenty of rainfall, as much as in Wisconsin, but with fewer hard, driving showers. Our last spring frost came late in May and our earliest all frost August 21st. Our first hard frost came September 17th. This was the first that hurt my garden. We had a snow on unfrozen ground October 20th. Ground has been frozen since October 28th, but the weather has been quite moderate. The boys and I work out of doors a large part of the time without having either coats or mittens on. The weather during the summer was very nice and warm, but never oppressively hot.

Realizes $19 per Acre from Wheat and $17 per Acre from Oats.—R. W. Bradshaw, farming in Southern Alberta, says:

My average yield of oats to the acre was 50 bushels, and wheat (volunteer crop) 22½ bushels. The value per acre for wheat was $19, and oats $17. The highest price obtained by me was for wheat, 82 cents per bushel, and $1.05 per hundred for oats. I had 100 tons of hay worth $12 per ton. Lots of wheat is averaging from 50 to 60 bushels on summer fallow, and on new breaking when done early in the spring.

Some Extraordinary Yields.—A Macleod (Alberta) paper published the following in 1907:

Skelding Bros. of Stand Off have just finished threshing. From 21 acres summer fallow, planted to Alberta Red, they threshed out 1,365 bushels, an average of 65 measured bushels (60 pounds) to the acre. From 28 acres, breaking, they threshed out 1,120 bushels, or 40 bushels to the acre.

Sixty Bushels Winter Wheat to the Acre.—J. F. Haycock, writing from Southern Alberta, on Nov. 9, 1907, says:

My average yield of oats was 80 bushels; wheat (winter) 60, Red Fyfe 33, and barley 50 bushels. The value to me per acre was wheat, $38; oats, $32 and barley, $24. I also had twelve tons of hay worth $10 per ton, and 600 bushels of potatoes worth $1.00 per hundred, off three acres.

Wheat Crop Realized $38 and Oats $37 per Acre in Southern Alberta.—W. H. Pawson, Jr., says:

My average yield of wheat was 38 bushels per acre and oats 74 bushels. We were offered $1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats, making the acre values for the two crops $38 and $37 respectively. Our best yields this year were 107 acres of wheat, making 41 bushels per acre at $1.00 per bushel; 47 acres of oats, yielding 95 bushels per acre, were sold for 50 cents per bushel. I might add that 50 acres of our oats were "stubbled in."

Big Yields of Winter Wheat.—Fred M. Young, of Montana, settled near Cayley, Alberta. He says:

From 30 acres of oats I threshed 1,820 bushels of oats and from 20 acres of spring wheat 400 bushels. The oats brought 25 cents and the wheat 82 cents per bushel. Vegetables do well here. Most of the farmers in this vicinity have raised larger crops than I did. Mr. David Alwood threshed 2,101 bushels of winter wheat off of 42 acres, and others have done as well and this is an average crop in this vicinity.

Grows Grain, Alfalfa, Vegetables, and Fruits.—J. J. Vance, who formerly lived in Montana and now resides near Claresholm, Alberta, wrote, on January 23, 1909:

I have on the average: Wheat 28 bushels, oats 50 bushels, field peas, for hog feed, 25 bushels, on sod. During the last three years I have had 15 acres of timothy and 2½ acres of alfalfa. I pay special attention to hog raising and get from 7 to 8 cents dressed, and 5 to 6 cents on foot.

I grow lots of cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, carrots, celery, rhubarb, and onions, for which I find a ready market at Claresholm, Calgary and MacLeod. I also have lots of wild fruit along the creek on my place such as gooseberries, and strawberries. I obtain good results from cultivated gooseberries and also from raspberries.

66 Bushels of Winter Wheat to the Acre.—John C. Wilson writes from Calgary:

The past year has been reasonably active, with good crops and no frost to speak of. The settlers in this part of Alberta have done well and good records are the rule. We have had unheard of yields of crops here this past year, wheat in places going 66 bushels to the acre and the general average not less than 35 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and potatoes were also very good and gave excellent returns. We have the climate that brings good health, and soon we'll have the people, for we have the wealth.

Oats, Broadcasted, Average 40 Bushels.—Mr. Alex. R. Cameron writes thus:

We had a fine crop last season. Our oats, sown broadcast, averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and oats drilled in averaged about 50 bushels. Our spring wheat was No. 1 and yielded 28 bushels per acre. We had no frosts at all last summer. The first frost came on Sept. 9, when our grain was cut and stacked.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The soil of Southern Alberta is a rich alluvial loam. In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth. The climate is an attractive feature, the winters mild, with very little snow, and the summers pleasant. Rainfall varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. Its absence during the late summer months causes the native grasses to cure on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold and stormy weather is experienced at times during the winter but the prevailing warm winds from the west, locally known as "chinooks", disperse any snow and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to a summer temperature.

A large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, but this is compensated for by the supply of coal which crops out along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country. Besides coal mines in the Lethbridge district, several others are operated in various parts.

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depths and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

Winter Wheat.—While winter wheat has been successfully grown in the Province in a small way for sixteen or eighteen years, it was not until comparatively recent years that any extensive area was sown to it. With the introduction of "Alberta Red" a new era for winter wheat came in and now the land cannot be broken fast enough. It is sown on new breaking or summer fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September. So far there has been very little winter killing where the grain has been properly put in. It is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climatic, soil, and other conditions make this portion of Central Canada especially favourable to the growth of this cereal. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and up to Calgary, the increase in acreage sown last year was quite marked.

Turkey Red wheat from Kansas has been introduced and grows such a superior sample here that it is now being shipped back to Kansas for seed. The wheat is in great demand on account of its superior milling qualities. In the southern portion of the Province there has never been a failure where winter wheat was put in properly prepared land.

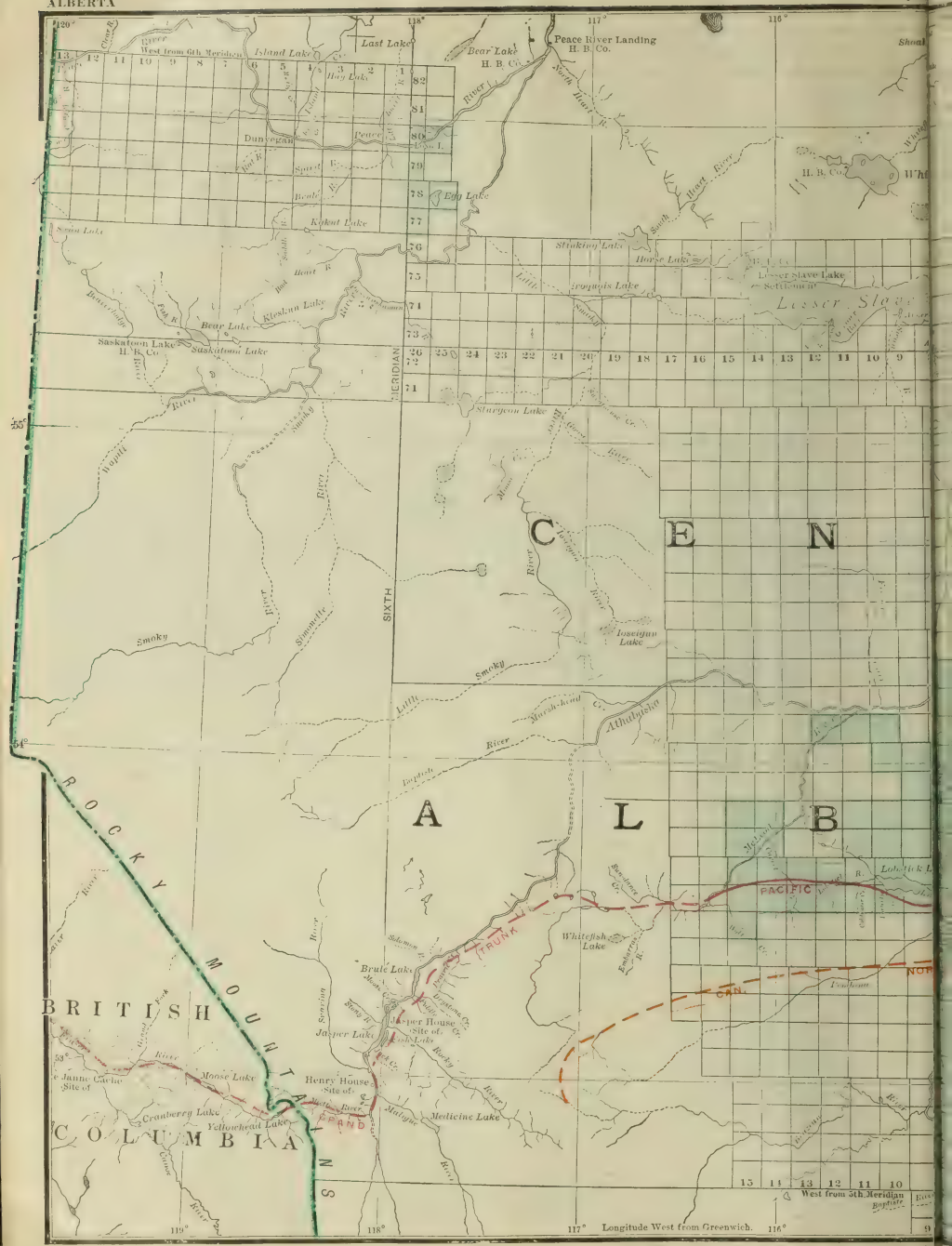
The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province 1908 was 101,000 (the greater portion of which was grown in Southern Alberta) the average yield being 29.70 bushels per acre. Many individual yields are recorded of from 40 to 60 bushels per acre (see actual results reported by farmers).

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WINTER WHEAT 1903-1908

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Idaho	21.1	22.9	28.2	24.4	26.0	30.0
Washington	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4
Alberta	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7

Sugar-Beets, a New Industry.—In Southern Alberta the soil is particularly adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet, producing a root with 2 per cent higher saccharine matter than is grown in any of the states to the south. The long hours of sunshine, combined with the cool nights make ideal conditions for their growth. Irrigation ditches run through the district and water is used by some farmers.

Fruits.—Small fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, in all parts. Crab-apples and plums have been pro-


Peace River Landing
H. B. Co.
Last Lake
Bear Lake
H. B. Co.
Island Lake
Hay Lake
Dunvegan
Peace R.
Egg Lake
Kiskatinaw R.
Beatton R.
Saskatoon Lake
H. B. Co.
Saskatoon Lake
Kiskatinaw Lake
Bear Lake
Kleskun Hill
Kleskun Lake
Striking Lake
Horse Lake
Little Ironmuis Lake
Lesser Slave Lake
Settlement
Lesser Slave
Sturgeon Lake
SIXTH MERIDIAN
Iosegun Lake
Athabasca
Athabasca R.
Smoky
Simonette
Hotchkiss
Wapiti
Little Smoky
Moberly
Pouce Coupe R.
Halfway R.
Kiskatinaw R.
Heart R.
Smoky R.
Whitefish Lake
Brule Lake
Jasper Lake
Lower House
Site of
Lobstick
Henry House
Site of
Moose Lake
Cranberry Lake
Yellowhead Lake
Medicine Lake
Jasper Park
Miette R.
Athabasca R.
Rocky R.
Maligne R.
Whirlpool R.
Snake Indian R.
Grand Fork
Canoe R.
Pouce Coupe R.
Halfway R.
Beatton R.
Kiskatinaw R.
Heart R.
Smoky R.
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Whitefish L.
Lobstick L.
Jasper L.
Brule L.
Moose L.
Cranberry L.
Yellowhead L.
Medicine L.
Striking L.
Horse L.
Egg L.
Hay L.
Last L.
Bear L.
Island L.
Saskatoon L.
Kiskatinaw L.
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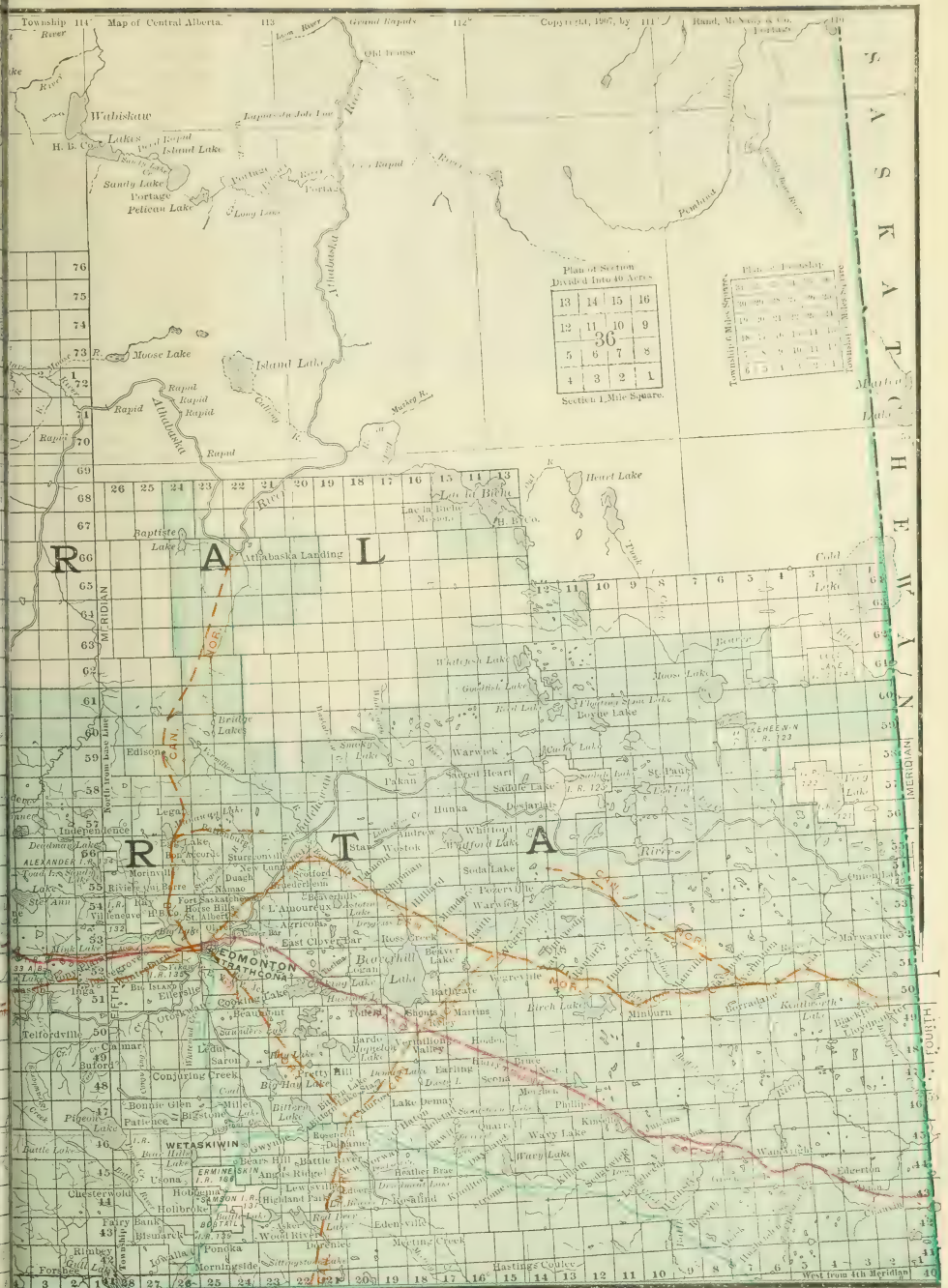
Sturgeon Lake
Kiskatinaw Lake
Bear Lake
Saskatoon Lake
Iosegun Lake


Map of Central Alberta.
Copyright, 1907, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Township 114
113
112
111
110
Wabiskaw
Lakes
Island Lake
Sandy Lake
Portage
Pelican Lake
Long Lake
Mouse Lake
Island Lake
Baptiste Lake
Athabaska Landing
Heart Lake
Lac la Biche
H. B. Co.
Plan of Section
Divided Into 40 Acres
Section 1 Mile Square.
Township 6 Miles Square.
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MERIDIAN
Edmonton
Strathcona
Edson
Warwick
Saddle Lake
Hunka
Andrew
Willford Lake
Soda Lake
Beaverhill Lake
Minburn
Vermilion
Wetaskiwin
Ermine Skin
Samson I. R.
Bobtail
Ponoka
Morningside
Hastings College
Lac la Biche
Moose Lake
Pakan
Desjarlais
Whitford Lake
Viking
Lloydminster
Wainwright
Edgerton
Chauvin
Marwayne
Kitscoty
Innisfree
Killam
Daysland
Forestburg
Rimbey
Bismarck
Holborn
Chesterwold
Telfordville
Calmar
Leduc
Sarepta
Conjuring Creek
Bonnie Glen
Millet
Pigeon Lake
Battle Lake
Bear Hills
Battle River
Angels Ridge
Usona
Holden
Lewisville
Highland Park
Rosalind
Edenville
Wood River
Direnel
Meeting Creek
Fairy Bank
Ribstone
Lavoy
Minburn
Vegreville
Mannville
Innisfree
Kitscoty
Marwayne
Wainwright
Edgerton
Daysland
Killam
Hardisty
Provost
Alliance
Forestburg
Sedgewick
Lougheed
Coronation
Consort
Castor
Hanna
Oyen
Acadia Valley
Brooks
Bassano
Gleichen
Strathmore
Carbon
Three Hills
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Bowden
Red Deer
Lacombe
Ponoka
Wetaskiwin
Leduc
Edmonton
Strathcona
Stony Plain
Spruce Grove
Fort Saskatchewan
Vegreville
Vermilion
Lloydminster
Wainwright
Edgerton
Chauvin
Viking
Innisfree
Kitscoty
Marwayne
Provost
Alliance
Hardisty
Killam
Daysland
Forestburg
Sedgewick
Lougheed
Coronation
Consort
Castor
Hanna
Oyen
Acadia Valley
Brooks
Bassano
Gleichen
Strathmore
Carbon
Three Hills
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Bowden
Red Deer
Lacombe
Ponoka
Wetaskiwin
Leduc
Edmonton
Strathcona
Stony Plain
Spruce Grove
Fort Saskatchewan
West from 4th Meridian

duced in Manitoba for some years past, and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them.

Grasses and Clovers.—Nowhere on the continent is there as great a variety and luxuriance of wild grasses as on the plains and in the foothills of Alberta. The little white clover grows profusely all over the Province. Alfalfa and timothy have become exceedingly profitable crops in the South especially on the irrigated lands. Four crops of alfalfa a year, it is said, can be grown. By improved methods of summer tillage and dry farming alfalfa is a steadily increasing crop.

Spring Cereals.—In some districts good crops of spring wheat and oats are grown also without the aid of irrigation.

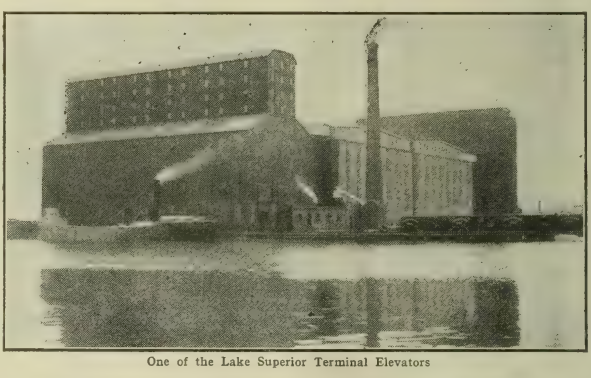
Cattle Raising in Alberta.—The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches run all the way from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. Abundance of coarse grass which does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows in tufts, makes good fodder both in summer and winter. Cattle and horses roam at large, remaining out all winter, and live ordinarily on the grass. There is a field for a flourishing and profitable sheep industry in comparatively small flocks in the northern part of the Province.

Authoritative information as to the character of the market for Alberta beeves is given in the following extract from a letter from Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, under date of Nov. 1, 1908:

"This season we have sold a few trainloads of grass-fed cattle from Alberta, and without exception these cattle have realized very satisfactory prices. In the early part of November we made the following sales:

328 steers averaging		1,282 pounds	$5.13	average
90 cows	"	1,055 pounds	4.18	"
12 bulls	"	1,340 pounds	2.65	"
51 cows	"	1,069 pounds	4.50	"
39 "	"	1,038 pounds	3.75	"

Towns.—In Southern Alberta there is the city of Calgary, with a present population of 25,000, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railways, and farther to the south are the towns of Lethbridge and Macleod. There are banking and business facilities, and manufacturing industries. Good towns lie between Macleod and Calgary, between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and to the boundary line, and between Cardston and Stirling.



One of the Lake Superior Terminal Elevators

Railways.—The railway mileage of Southern Alberta is not so great as that in the Central portion, but the development of grain growing will give a wonderful impetus to railway building in the near future. A portion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, as well as the Calgary-Edmonton branch, passes through the southern district. The Crows Nest line connects with the main line at Medicine Hat, serving the mining districts of Southern British Columbia, as well as the agricultural areas of Southern Alberta. The Macleod-Calgary line has opened up a rich agricultural area. The Alberta Railway & Navigation Co.'s line serves a portion of the winter wheat area and gives communication with Montana points. The projected Canadian Pacific line from Weyburn through Southern Saskatchewan into Southern Alberta, and extending to Lethbridge, will open up a vast quantity of land in the homestead and pre-emption area.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta comprises the fertile valley stretchin from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles pa the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeo rivers. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dell, clad in gra and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruc delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect th blue skies above; the magnificent valleys of the beautif streams and water courses, lend boldness to a landscape otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

The most important rivers are the Saskatchewan, Ve million, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributarie Large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Sufficiency moisture, so necessary to farming, is assured. There ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

No country in the world surpasses Central Alberta in th natural richness and fertility of the soil, which is a deep blac humus varying in depth from eight inches to three fe overlying warm porous strata of cretaceous limestone.

Equable Climate.—Everywhere the air is clear and invi orating. The beautiful autumns, the comparatively mil winters (which generally set in about first of December an break up about the middle of March), and the long hours liquid sunshine which literally drenches the atmosphere both in Central and Southern Alberta—have justly given th entire Province the distinctive appellation "Sunny Alberta."

Wheat, Oats, and Other Grains.—Both spring and wint wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta, the offici reports showing the spring wheat acreage for 1908 for th whole Province as 170,000, a large portion of which was i Central Alberta. The average yield for spring whe was 22.60 bushels p acre. Winter whe is not so extensivel grown as in Souther Alberta but repor come from variou districts of goo yields. On accoun of the richness of th soil, wheat in son northern distric makes excessiv stalk-growth, an even shows a te dency to lodge, cau ing delay in ripenin

The area of oat under crop in 190 was 519,400 acres and the averag yield 43.90 bushels per acre, and yields of 100 bushels t the acre not uncommon. Fifty to 60 bushels is the farmer usual expectation, and as for weight per bushel, Albert is prepared to advocate a standard grade of oats calling fo a weight of 42 pounds, as against the prevailing leg weight of 32 pounds in the United States.

Barley is also successfully grown and yields from 25 to 4 bushels per acre, 30 being the average for 1908. Flax ha been tried, yielding 12.50 bu. per acre, and this will become a important crop when linseed mills now in contemplatio shall have been erected. Native hay is so abundant tha little has been done with cultivated grasses and clovers.

Railways.—As settlement has gone ahead of railwa building, the inability to move grain made it necessary t follow mixed farming, especially the raising of cattle. Ther is still so much money in this, that even with the advent c railway lines now tapping portions of this agricultural bel

he cattle industry is being ntinued, while the soil is so called upon to produce s yield of wheat, oats and arley for the foreign markets. he Canadian Pacific's branch om Calgary to Edmonton rves a number of thriving wns that are building rapidly d well, evidence that the ttled and splendidly tilled untry tributary has great tural wealth and is rich in il productiveness. From acombe and Wetaskiwin eastard are prosperous towns.

The main line of the Canaan Northern enters the Provce at Lloydminster and aches Edmonton. Tributary it on the north and south e agricultural belt extends d a large area is thus being cultivated, but there are large acts yet unoccupied, some open to homestead, while other nds may be purchased from companies and private inviduals. A branch extends northward from Edmonton, d another is constructed westward from Edmonton, to ony Plain.

The Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental system conues through the Central district. It serves the territory ing between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian cific. It was not only with a view to securing as short mileage as possible in its quest for a Pacific port that this ute was chosen, but the management had in mind easy ades through a country that would produce freight and ssenger revenue from the first.

Adjoining the numerous available homesteads lands may purchased from the railway companies, land companies or m private individuals at reasonable prices and on easy rms of payment. There are many settlements along the rious lines, and towns where may be had all the necessaries quired by incoming settlers.

Cities and Towns.—The city of Edmonton has a population of about 20,000 and like all other places in Central nada this is rapidly increasing. It has an advantageous uation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River. cross the river, on the southern bank, is Strathcona, with a pulation of about 4,000. Fort Saskatchewan is twenty-five les east. The Vermillion, Beaver and Birch Lake districts e settled by a prosperous and progressive class of farmers. egreville and Vermillion are important centres on the nadian Northern, and Chipman and Lamont are thriving wns. Sedgwick, Daysland, and Camrose are in excellent stricts. Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch are Didsry, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskin, and Leduc. From these and other towns settlers sily reach the available lands in the outlying settlements.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considable proportions in Alberta. Not only does the Government dertake to manage the creameries on a large co-operative ale, but this branch of the educational and experimental ork of the Department of Agriculture is promising.

In the creameries operated by the Government for the rmers, over 3 million pounds of butter were produced last ar, which, sold at an average of 25.43 cents per pound, gives estimated value of $776,871. Ideal conditions prevail for e dairy herd—abundance of feed, good water, and healthl climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government nds a travelling dairy to give instructions.

Winter Wheat Field at the Prairie's Edge, Which Gave to the Farmer a Yield of 55 Bushels to the Acre

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Fully three-quarters of the Province is still in a state of Nature. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and a great tract of land to the west and north of Edmonton awaits the explorer and settler. There are scattered trading posts and pioneer settlements, and sufficient cultivation establishes the fact that the soil is quite as fertile as that farther south, and the climate no more severe.

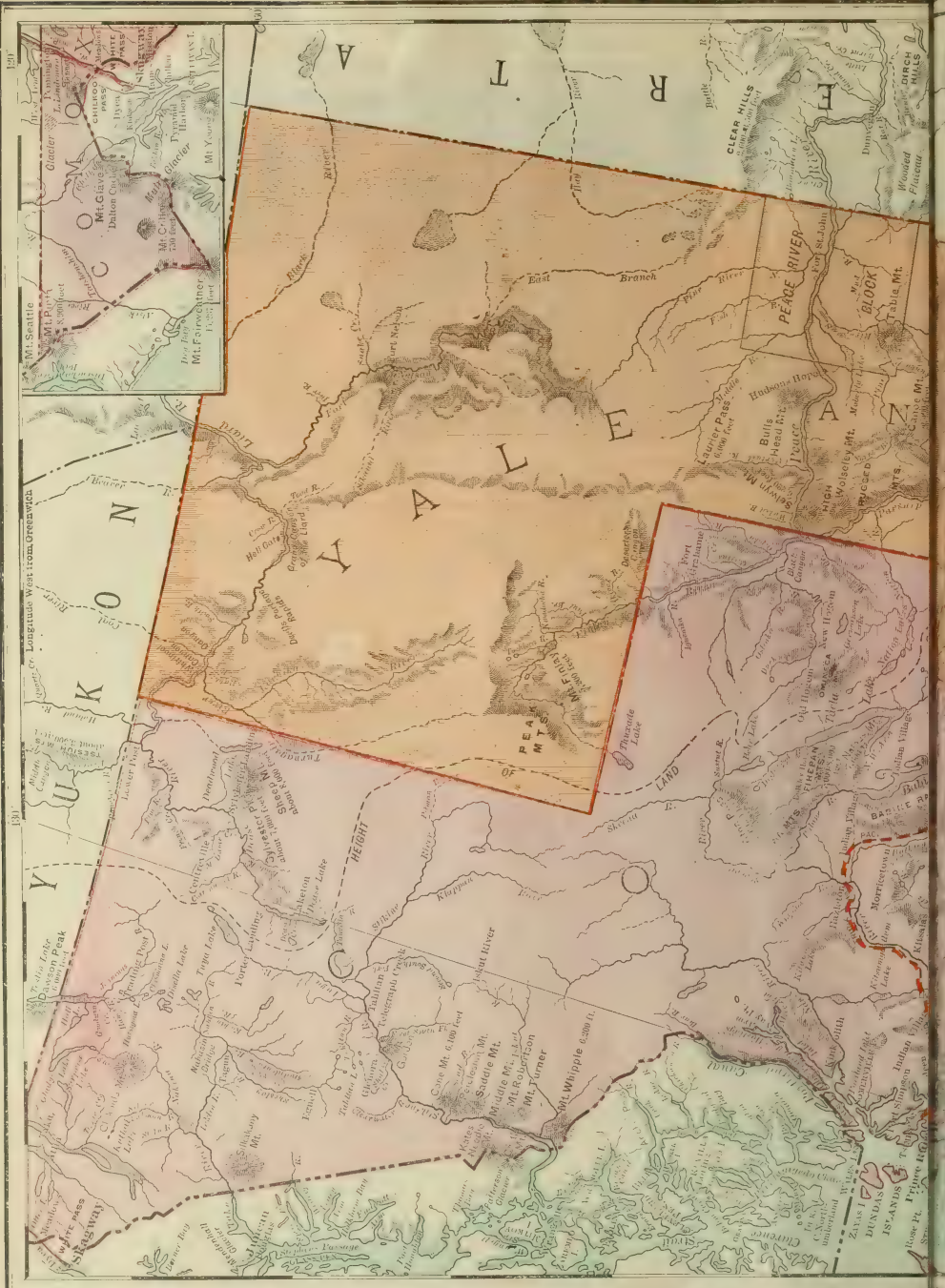
Farm Life in Central Canada

The men and women who make the farms of the North American continent are essentially home-lovers, and it would be a grave omission if in enlarging on the advantages and attractions of Central Canada no account were taken of sentiment. Why do these transplanted citizens cling so to their new homes and their neighbourly ties? Why is it that discontent is rare? Why is it that no settler worth while, who has his family with him, and his homestead growing into a home about him, wishes to return?

For one thing, prosperity makes for happiness, and no one will deny that industry brings prosperity in Central Canada. Then, too, there is the sterling character of the population. They are people you can neighbour with. There is a solidarity amongst them, a universal sense of comradeship. But, not even money-making and companionship are sufficient explanation; because well-to-do folk in undesirable surroundings might be companions in misery. There is a peculiar uplift that comes to the dweller in this broad and varied country. The sky is so blue, the air so clear, the fertile expanses so widely spreading, the rivers and lakes and parks and forests and mountains make pictures so delightful, that no farmer can be a mere "man with a muck-rake;" he perforce feels himself a part of Nature.

In earlier days in Canada, climate was thought to be an obstacle. In reality, the climate has helped to fashion prosperity. To obtain tingling veins, sharp movement is needed. When the hot sun gives warmth in summer, one takes thought for winter. Extremes of heat and cold are known in the Canadian West, but they are extremes overcome by a straw hat and thick overcoat respectively. The sentiment bred of a climate, healthy and invigorating is likewise. Optimism and briskness in business are the keynotes of Central Canadian character.

And to get back to the prosperity: Someone has remarked that in the financial stringency which, happily, is wearing away, the farmers evidently knew mighty little about it. As for knowing about the panic, precious few of them ever saw a clearing-house certificate. The farmer alone of all the producing classes had no experience of a contracted demand and lessened profits, but, on the contrary, enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in his history.


YUKON
ALBERTA
PEACE RIVER BLOCK
PEACE RIVER
YALE
Mt. Seattle
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Whipple
Mt. Turner
Mt. Robertson
Middle Mt.
Saddle Mt.
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Wolseley
Mt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Mt. Brock
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Logan
Mt. Cook
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Root
Mt. Alverstone
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Cross
Mt. Wood
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Sifton
Mt. Laurier
Mt. Brenton

adian Pacific Railway within shaded line, are administered by the Dominion Government.

"Back to the Land."—Remarked the New York *Tribune*, in commenting on the latest report of Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Farming, of course, is subject to the uncertainties of the weather, but in every other respect it is an extraordinarily stable industry. Prices of farm products are steadily advancing—the increase in the total value of cereal crops in five years, for example, which increased in that time only 2 per cent in quantity, has been 32 per cent—and they are more likely to continue to do so than to recede. Farming has apparently reached a condition of stability which it did not have in the days when the gradual opening of the West constantly brought the products of newer and more fertile areas into competition with those of the older and less fertile. That process is over and the tendency is in the opposite direction, which is doubtless the explanation of the present movement "back to the land."

And for the neighbourliness—the real character—of these farmer-folk of the Northwest, read this from the pen of William Chalmers Covert, in the *Interior:*

Great hearts and true gentlemen constitute the vast bulk of these new empire-builders, and they build from the start on principles of community life that are democratic and mutual. When last summer in the fine air of an August noonday a little 3-year-old child of Saskatchewan went singing and alone out into the yellow wheat that billowed away to the sky line and did not return with the night, 150 settlers came as by some telepathic alarm galloping over the plains to aid in the search for the little derelict. It is this trait of mutuality that charmed me in these sparsely settled regions; it bespeaks a quality of manhood and domesticity that guarantees the finest fibre out of which a society can be wrought. The immigrants met going to these lands looked like standard-bearers of an empire ready for business — rugged, full-blooded, ambitious workers, anxious for a task under these open skies! Health and children were their heritage, and through them they will enter in to possess the land.

The Work of the Prairie Sun.—The same writer speaks thus of the prairie sun, and of the Canadian landscape:

I can understand why the grains grow so rapidly here and how native vetches and cow peas, with rich edible grasses, everywhere fill the land with fatness. Here they have a surprisingly busy sun. It shines through an atmosphere that serves like the glass roof over orchids. This fine atmosphere transmits in full strength the rays of the sun and holds them close to their task in a quickly kindled temperature. The Canadian sun in wheat time gets at the germinating grain shortly before three in the morning and does not set till nearly eight. That means that these high-powered beams work from fifteen to seventeen hours at the height of the growing season.

"Canada," says the Cleveland *Leader*, "is still scarcely understood. It is always belittled by outsiders, rather than exaggerated. Make no mistake about Canada. A great nation is growing, faster and faster, across the northern boundary of the United States."

Prairie Folk and Their Wives.—"Prairie people," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, "are good to look at, being so wind-blown, sun-burned, sturdy, and amazingly bright of eye. Here are reserves of human force and energy surely sufficient to save the continent from the debilitating effects of its much pampered factory system. Sympathetically the women make the best of things rejoicing in the assured prosperity—even wealth and health of their men folk.

"This is not the same country," says this writer speaking of the Moose Jaw district, "that I saw in 1903 or 1905. Enormous spreads of tilled land, farmhouses that use the old shacks as grain bins, towns of big churches, schoolhouses, city halls, hotels, opera houses, replace the virgin prairie."

This, then, is the outlook of comfort, prosperity, social advantage, and happiness for the woman who is content to forego for a little while the non-essentials of more thickly-settled countries, and to take up with her husband the inspiring task of building a home in Central Canada. The housemother who looks intelligently to the upbuilding of character and independence in her boys, beauty and health and innocence in her girls, knows what sort of home-life the prairie country can develop. "I have lived here a number of years," says one, "and I never have regretted coming to this country. In my opinion this is the only place in which to develop children into healthy, successful men and women."

One might perhaps expect that a minister of agriculture would confine his attention to acreages, wheat yields and farm returns in dollars and cents. It promises well, therefore, for the future of Central Canada as a country of homes and useful citizens when such an official warns the people of his Province against burying themselves in wheat and wheat-raising, to the neglect of the less material refinements of li He declares that no one must lose sight of "the gospel attractive homes and the application of a practical fai in the efficiency of a beautiful home setting, to render possib a fuller enjoyment of life, which will lead Central Cana nearer to its high destiny."

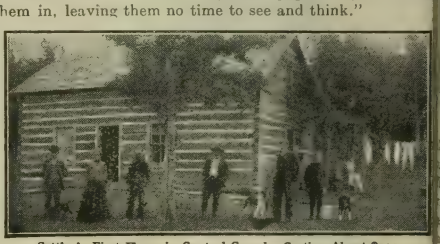
Character of the Homes.—To get right down to the questi of how the Central Canadian settler lives, let it be said that t western farmer is an ambitious body, and yet one willing wait for his luxuries until he has earned them. He sta out, probably, with a shack. His first interest is to get l breaking done, his crop in the ground, and that prairie s down to the serious business of earning him dividen After the first crop he plans his future home, and throug out the Canadian West are thousands of farm homes, bo comfortable and commodious, that reflect taste, good sen and ambition to possess the better things of life.

The western farmer likes to have his house well furnishe He likes to have his boys and girls well dressed. He reco nizes the extravagance of making a slave of himself or permitting his wife to make a slave of herself—and is qui to employ additional help when needed and obtainab Such crops as Central Canada produces impress on l the business sense of making the earth produce all th ample labour and up-to-date machinery can coax from the so

The comforts which the Central Canadian farmer insi on may be taken as a standard by which to judge of the re conditions of life in the prairie Provinces. Time was wh the piano was considered a luxury on the farm. Now it accepted as one of the essential factors in education—a these western folk are keen for education. The piano tra in Central Canada is reported as exceedingly active, and t $400 or $500 required for purchase weighs very lightly

Ambition is the Keynote.—Yet another indication of t fact that material prosperity has kindled keen ambition in t hearts of these builders of Central Canada is found in the fa that the private educational institutions of the East—a especially the schools for girls—draw so largely from t farm homes of the West. Educational facilities for eleme tary instruction are at hand everywhere. The centres population provide secondary schools, colleges, and univ sities. Yet so remarkable is the prosperity of the count that want of means seems rarely to set a limit to the ambiti of the farmer who wishes to give his children the specializ advantages of education that must be sought beyond.

So far from there being a dearth of advantages in t western country, the man of keen mind and imaginati knows that exactly the contrary is true—that West stands breadth and breeziness and freedom. The West, a writer Collier's recently predicted, will not be long in having own literature—its great drama, even its epic. And w not? "The new eye," this writer continues, "misses not ing. It is full of wonder, and it carries its fresh and int ested gaze over to the reader. All the people in the W have the new eyes which let light into the soul, and th will have them until the daily news papers begin to crov them in, leaving them no time to see and think."



Settler's First Home in Central Canada, Costing About $100

WESTERN CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Huge Quadrangle.—The area of British Columbia has en variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square les. It is a vast, irregular quadrangle, its boundaries ing the Yukon and Mackenzie territories on the north, e Strait of Juan de Fuca and the states of Washington, aho, and Montana on the south, the Province of Alberta d the Northwest Territory on the east, and e Pacific Ocean on the west. It is traversed m north to south by four principal ranges of ountains, the Rocky and Selkirk ranges on e east, and the Island and Coast ranges on e west. The Province is the watershed of the rth Pacific slope, all the great rivers flowing o the Pacific.

Provincial Government.—The Provincial Gov- ment consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, pointed by the Dominion Government, an ecutive Council of five, and a Legislative sembly of forty-two (including the Cabinet Min- ers), elected by the Provincial constituencies.

Vancouver Island.—Coal mining and lumber- g are the chief indus- es, and fishing, quartz ning, copper smelting, ipbuilding, whaling, d other branches are ing rapidly developed. mmense deposits of iron , which, with a abun- nce of coal, should ure the establishment iron and steel works no distant day. The quimalt and Nanaimo ilway serves a section ich it would be dif- lt to surpass anywhere for beauty of scenery and ural wealth.

The Kootenays.—East Kootenay contains a large extent rrigable agricultural land suited to the growing of grain and etables. Most of the land is timbered and lumbering n important industry. There is much fertile land in West otenay, and a good deal of it is utilized for fruit growing. The fame of the mines is world-wide, the mountains being rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead, and the valleys underlaid with coal and petroleum.

Yale.—The Yale district includes Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen, Kettle River, and North and South Thompson, and the Boundary. The Canadian Pacific passes nearly through the centre, while the Okanagan branch and the lake steamers give access to the southern portions. Cattle raising has been one of the chief industries, but many of the ranges are now being bought by fruit growers and small farmers. The district is rich in minerals and coal.

Many of the Valleys in British Columbia Afford Splendid Grazing area for Dairy Cattle.

Fruit Growing in British Columbia is an Industry that Brings Handsome Incomes to Those who Follow it.

British Columbia has Wonderful Attraction to the Fruit Grower as well as to the Man Who Wishes to Carry on Mixed Farming.

Lillooet.—In natural features Lillooet resembles Yale. It is largely pastoral, well adapted to dairying, cattle raising, and fruit growing. Placer and hydraulic mining is carried on successfully and quartz mining is making fair progress.

Westminster.—Westminster includes the fertile valley of the Lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is heavy and the underbrush thick. It is the centre of the lumbering and salmon canning industries. Its agricultural advantages are unexcelled—heavy crops of hay, grain, and roots, and fruit being the rule.

Cariboo and Cassiar.—These districts are practically unexplored and undeveloped. Hydraulic mining is being carried on by several companies, and individual miners and dredging companies are doing well in Atlin. The country is lightly timbered and promises to become an important cattle raising and agricultural district. Its fertile valleys, even now, despite the absence of railways, are attracting settlers.

CLIMATE

The climate is a great asset. The conditions prevailing are considerably varied. It presents all the conditions in European countries lying within the temperate zone. With its pure air, its freedom from malaria and the almost entire absence of extremes of heat and cold, the Province may be described as a vast health resort. The climate of Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, corresponds closely with that of England; the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs. On the mainland similar conditions prevail till the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. At Agassiz, on the Lower Fraser, the average mean temperature of January is 33 degrees and of July 64 degrees. The lowest temperature on record at this point is 13 degrees, and the highest 97. There are no summer frosts, and the annual rainfall is 67 inches, 95 per cent falling during autumn and winter.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule The winter cold is scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Further north, in the undeveloped parts, the winters are more severe.

RESOURCES

While mining has been the chief industry from the early days, the public, of late years, have begun to realize that there are many other avenues for development claiming their attention. This Province possesses the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent of America. There are splendid agricultural and fruit-growing possibilities. Only those portions contiguous to, and south of, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the Coast and Vancouver Island have been touched. In the north there are several millions of acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural areas extend north and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, along its branches and steamboat lines. In the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys for every acre of arable land within sight of the railway or lake, there are thousands hidden away behind the grass-covered hills, and the same may be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow Lake, Similkameen, and other districts.

Vast Agricultural Area.—Professor Macoun, after personal investigation, says: "The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." Within the boundaries thus defined, all that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce vegetables and roots, much of it will grow cereals, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be cultivated. As far north as the 52d degree apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits—peaches, grapes, apricots, etc.,—are an assured crop. One million acres will probably be found far below the actual area capable of cultivation. At several points in the mountains, where clearing and cultivation have been attempted, it has proved successful.

Other Rich Districts.—West of the Coast Range are tracts of arable lands, notably the Lower Fraser, Westminster, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. These are fairly well settled, but much is still wild and untilled. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, on the Pacific slope, are agricultural and grazing lands, which will be profitable when the country is a few years older. Much is fit for wheat growing, and all will produce the coarser cereals, roots, and vegetables, except the high plateaux, which will afford splendid pasturage.

Irrigation.—Large areas will shortly be supplied wit water and afford the opportunity for homes. Irrigation h already wrought a change in agricultural methods in di tricts in which it has been introduced.

Dairying.—Dairying pays handsomely where the farm is not obliged to employ skilled labour to do the milking ar butter making. The local demand for butter is increasi with the population, and the prices obtained are high.

Provincial Creameries.—The Government aids the esta lishment of creameries by loaning one-half the cost of t creamery building, plant, and fixtures, repayable in insta ments, the first to be paid at the end of three years and t other seven annually thereafter. There is a good field f cheese-making, and the Government assists the establis ment of factories on the same terms as those granted creameries.

Poultry raising is rapidly developing, but not to the exte warranted by its importance.

Grain Growing.—Wheat is grown principally in the Fras Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, and around Kamloo Until the northern interior is brought under cultivation, t wheat area will not be increased. Barley is grown in ma parts. Oats are the principal grain crop.

Root Crops.—Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds, and other roots grow well wherever their cultivation has be attempted. Sixty-eight tons of roots per acre is recorded Chilliwack, and near Kelowna twenty acres produced 4 tons of potatoes, which sold at $14 per ton.

Hop Culture.—The Okanagan, Agassiz, and Chilliwa districts are well suited to hop and produce large quantit The yield averages 1,500 pounds to the acre, and the av age price is 25 cents per pound.

Fodder Crops.—Besides the bunch-grass, which affo good grazing to cattle, horses, and sheep, all the cultivat grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Hay avera about 1½ tons to the acre, and the price from $17 to $25.

Indian corn, melons, and tomatoes are profitable items the output of the small farmer, and are successfully gro in all of the settled districts.

Live Stock.—The parts of the Province particula adapted to cattle raising are the interior plateaux and Fraser River Valley, though there is scarcely a district which the keeping of a few head will not pay well, for the h prices prevailing justify stall feeding.

Sheep and Hog Raising.—Sheep raising is capable great expansion, especially on Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, where considerable numbers are produc Hogs are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing the general demand for pork, bacon, ham, and lard, and mu attention is now being given to raising them.

FRUIT GROWING

His Excellency the Governor-General, on the occasion the opening of the New Westminster Exhibition, said:

"Fruit growing in your Province has acquired the disti tion of being a beautiful art as well as a most profita industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understa the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty a net income of from $100 to $150 per acre, after all expen of cultivation have been paid."

Fruit growing is quite certain ere many years to ri mining, lumbering, or fishing. All southern British Colum is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this c tinent. The quality of its fruit is superior to that grow any other part of America.

Winning Markets.—Repeated triumphs at exhibitions Great Britain have resulted in the establishment of a

anent market to which several growers are now catering clusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit. uit growers have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from e unlimited market the Prairie Provinces afford, they can o count upon big orders and big prices from over seas.

Millions of Acres.—In southern British Columbia there e over 1 million acres fit for fruit growing, while in the rthern interior from 3 million to 4 million more acres will found available.

The actual experience of many fruit growers is highly tisfactory. In Okanagan there are instances of $500 to 00 gross profit per acre. At Kelowna 9 tons of pears and tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson acres produced 1,000 cases of strawberries and 94 tons of ots, netting the owner $100 per acre. This land was merly a cedar swamp. At Lytton, Tokay grapes, avering four pounds to the bunch, were grown in the open. the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, twenty acres proced $10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland, e acre and a half gave a return of $700 in peaches. Tomaes to the value of ,500 per acre were own on Okanagan ake. A cherry tree Penticton proced 800 pounds fruit; another, at assiz, 1,000 lbs. In the suburbs of ctoria four acres strawberries sold $2,598 net, or 50 per acre; half acre gave net rern of $301; anher grower netted er $800 per acre. ckside Orchard, ctoria, produced arketable plums d cherries from n-year-old trees follows: Plums, ,416 pounds from trees. Cherries, trees yielded 520 pounds.

Markets.—In ch a vast country, th well established cities and towns, and with new ones nstantly springing up splendid markets are afforded. The oduction does not meet the demand; nearly $2,000,000 e sent out of the Province annually for butter, eggs, and ultry, which can profitably be produced at home, while sh meats and pork, ham, bacon, and lard are imported the tune of $2,000,000. Similar conditions prevail in the it industry.

MINERALS

The minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and coke, d it will not be long before iron will form an important part the mining industry, large occurrences of this ore on Vanuver and other coast islands being now under investigation.

Gold Mining.—Gold mining was established in 1858, the tput being $705,000. In 1863, it was nearly $4,000,000. Lode gold mining began modestly in 1893 with a produc-n of $23,404. In 1906 produced $4,129,246.

Coal mining is really the oldest established branch of the dustry, and it continues to increase in magnitude.

Gold is distributed all over British Columbia. There are few places where "colours" may not be found. And the metal is met with in paying quantities in almost every section.

Silver, which for the most part is found in conjunction with lead and copper, is also widely distributed.

The range of copper is almost, if not quite, as wide as that of the more precious metals, the discovery of large bodies of ore being constantly reported from as yet undeveloped parts.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered in various localities on the mainland and on Vancouver and other islands, but none have been developed commercially.

Smelters.—Eleven smelters and one refining plant have a combined daily capacity of about 7,500 to 10,000 tons of ore. The importance of the mining industry cannot be overstated. With a production which this year aggregated $26,000,000, representing more than $150 per head for every white person in the Province, the future is undoubted.

Petroleum Fields.—Much attention is now being given to the petroleum fields of Southeast Kootenay, where a large area of oil-bearing strata is known to exist.

Logging Scene

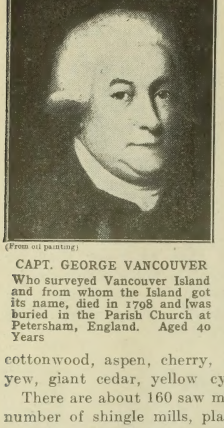
Miscellaneous Products.—Marble, granite, sandstone, lime, brick and fire clay, cement and pottery clay are well distributed and are being utilized to meet local demands. Considerable lime and cement is now being manufactured for domestic use and exportation, and the trade is increasing.

FISHERIES

British Columbia's fisheries produce an average of more than $7,000,000 annually, and in one year, 1905, the total leaped to $9,850,216. Of this $8,330,713 was derived from salmon; halibut contributing $445,070, and herring $243,140.

Principal Food Fishes.—The principal food fishes are: salmon, halibut, cod, herring, sturgeon, bass, oolachans, smelts, perch, trout, skill, sardines, anchovies, shad, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, and prawns.

Hatcheries.—The Dominion Government has established eight hatcheries. In addition to these there is a large one being operated under the control of the Provincial Government and another under private auspices.



(From oil painting)

CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER
Who surveyed Vancouver Island and from whom the Island got its name, died in 1798 and was buried in the Parish Church at Petersham, England. Aged 40 Years

TIMBER

British Columbia has the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent, comprising 182 million acres. This forest and woodland is not, of course, all of present commercial value. As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and the river valleys and fringing the mountain sides.

Principal Trees.—The trees indigenous to the Province are: Fir, balsam, maple, red alder, birch, dogwood, red cedar, larch, spruce, pine, western crabapple, poplar, cottonwood, aspen, cherry, Douglas fir, white oak, willow, yew, giant cedar, yellow cypress or cedar, and hemlock.

There are about 160 saw mills in the Province, and a large number of shingle mills, planing mills, and sash and door factories, representing, with logging plants, and exclusive of the value of lands purchased and leased as timber limits,—about $20,000,000 of capital invested in this industry.

The Markets.—At one time the foreign market was the principal outlet for British Columbia's lumber. The marked development of the Northwest, however, has since created a market of almost illimitable possibilities.

Transportation Facilities.—Transportation facilities, generally speaking, are good, but within a very short time, districts not well favoured in this particular will be tapped by railway lines. The operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific across the central section of the Province (with Prince Rupert as the terminus), and the branches that must follow, will open up fertile regions, accomplishing what the Canadian Pacific did for the southern districts.

CITIES

The principal cities in British Columbia are, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Ladysmith, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Fernie, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Trail, Cranbrook, Vernon, Armstrong, Enderby, Kelowna, and Prince Rupert.

EDUCATION

The educational facilities are excellent. The school system is free and non-sectarian, and in every rural district where there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen, a school is established. A provincial university will be established before long. Attendance in public schools is compulsory.

SYNOPSIS OF MINING LAWS

A free miner is a person who is the holder of a valid free miner's certificate, which costs $5 for a full year, or a proportionate sum for any shorter period, but all certificates expire on May 31st. A free miner may enter on Crown lands and also on other lands where the right to enter has been reserved, and may prospect for minerals, locate claims and mine. Claims may not be located on Indian reserves nor within the curtilage of any dwelling. Should a free miner neglect to renew his certificate upon expiry, all mining claims held by him under its righ if not Crown granted, revert to the Crown, unless he be a jo owner, in which case his interest or share reverts to qualified partners or co-owners. It is not necessary for shareholder in an incorporated mining company, as such, possess a free miner's certificate.

Dominion Government Lands.—All lands in Brit Columbia within twenty miles on each side of the Canadi Pacific Railway main line are the property of Canada, w all the timber and minerals they contain (except precio metals). This tract, with its timber, hay, water powe coal, and stone, is administered by the Department of t Interior of Canada, according to the same laws and regu tions as are the public lands in the Prairie provinces. Gove ment agencies are at Kamloops and New Westminster.

The Dominion Government also owns 3,500,000 acres the Peace River District.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Esquimalt Nanaimo Railway Company control large areas of farmi fruit, ranching, and timber lands in the Kootenay a Boundary districts at prices from $1 to $5 per acre.

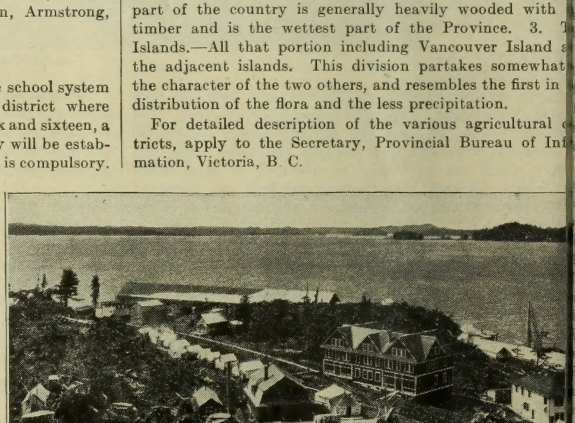
Provincial Lands in British Columbia.—Any person be the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over eighte years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land longing to British Columbia, west of Cascade Mountains, 320 acres east of their mountains, at $1 per acre. Two mon leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional f months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the ch commissioner, can be had in each year till the crown deed obtained. Timber and hay lands may be leased from the G ernment. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 15 cents acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs c

LAND

Land may be obtained in different parts of the Provi as below, being divided naturally into three districts, acco ing to topography and climatic conditions.

1. The Upper Mainland.—All the country to the eastw of the Coast Range, and including the large cattle ranges a what is known as the Dry Belt. 2. The Lower Mainland. All that portion of the sea coast to the westward of the Co Range, and including the rich delta lands of the Fraser. T part of the country is generally heavily wooded with timber and is the wettest part of the Province. 3. Islands.—All that portion including Vancouver Island the adjacent islands. This division partakes somewhat the character of the two others, and resembles the first in distribution of the flora and the less precipitation.

For detailed description of the various agricultural tricts, apply to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Inf mation, Victoria, B. C.



View of Prince Rupert, Terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific

YUKON

Gardening in the Yukon

A popular impression has arisen that because the creeks of the Klondike, Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker have ceased to yield as they did in the early days of the Yukon, that the resources of that country are almost at an end.

The sudden cessation of large returns from the creeks named has been due to the fact that the Yukon Gold Company obtained possession of a large number of the claims and have practically ceased to work them, pending the installation of an enormous plant. This year a fifty-five mile ditch has been constructed for the purpose of hydraulicking the hillsides of the creeks named and, later, of any others to the water. During this construction, little or no work has been done. Some dredging has been undertaken with the view of dredging the creek bottoms before the operation of hydraulicking commences. Eight dredges will be in full swing during the proper season from this time on.

The falling-off in the output of the Klondike has been due chiefly to the reason above referred to. After the ditch is settled and capable of carrying water to its full capacity, the output of the Yukon will jump up to large figures.

But, outside of the creeks named, there is an enormous extent of dredging ground in the Yukon Territory which is just beginning to be exploited.

The regions in which dredging operations can be carried on in the Yukon Territory are numerous. This industry is only in its infancy, but sufficiently advanced to show the favourable character of the country for working in this way.

The experiments of last season, made by the Detroit Gold Mining Company at the mouth of Bear Creek demonstrated that the season for dredging can be extended much longer than was at first thought possible. Last season, but for a break-down in power, the Bear Creek dredge could well have been operated up till Christmas.

The Forty Mile country affords an enormous area for mining operations. A scheme is now contemplated by which an electric plant will be installed at the Sourdough coal mine, where electricity can be cheaply generated at the mouth of the coal pit, and distributed not only through the Forty Mile country but for power at Dawson and adjacent creeks. The extent of the dredgable ground on the Forty Mile River and its tributaries is large, but its full extent has not yet been determined. The region in the vicinity of Dawson on the Klondike and its tributaries, Hunker, Bonanza, etc., is well supplied with dredges for many miles from Dawson. The Flat Creek country and stretches of the Klondike above the mouth of Hunker, afford splendid fields for investigation for dredging purposes. The Stewart River country is being opened up for this industry.

Dredging experts from the United States of America, who have been over the Yukon Territory, have pronounced it the finest field for dredging to-day known, and this industry is one which undoubtedly is capable of, and will receive enormous development in the immediate future.

There is, in addition to the fields already pointed out for dredging, the practically untouched regions of the Selwyn River, the Liard River, including Sayea Creek, which was mined in a small way, and by rockers only, many years ago, and the country adjacent to Livingstone Creek.

In addition to dredging, there is always accompanying ground fit for dredging, higher ground which affords splendid prospects for hydraulicking operations.

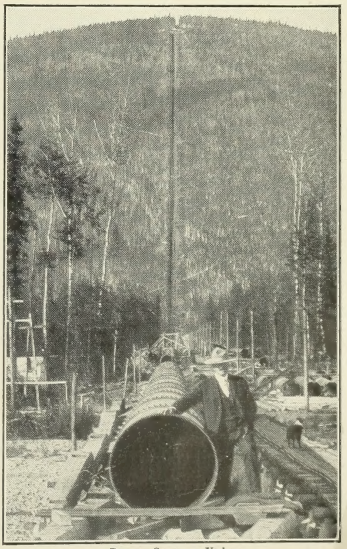
The rock mining resources of the Yukon Territory are only now beginning to be carefully investigated. In the past, placer mining afforded so much easier returns for small investment, that rock mining and its investigation was left largely to men who had persistent faith. A few discoveries which have recently been made, and are now being fully tested, may demonstrate that these men had a fully justified faith. At Conrad City, at the very gateway of the Yukon, large mining developments are going on, and give great promise of a large mining industry.

In the vicinity of White Horse, are enormous copper areas, which have been sufficiently developed to establish the existence of magnificent deposits. The present depression in copper has retarded the development of these mines, but with the return of good times, they will be largely worked.

In addition to the resources already indicated, the prospecting of the country, which is full of mineral indications, has been so slight as to make it impossible to predicate what the future may bring forth.

The ordinary idea that life in the Yukon Territory is a dreadful period of suffering from extreme cold, will not long continue in the mind of anyone who visits that region. The winter is cold, but exhilarating, and comfort is quite easily attainable, even in severe seasons. Spring and summer are delightful. The agricultural possibilities have only been developed to a slight extent, and will not be developed, except as incidental to mining or as the later resource of those seeking lands after the better agricultural lands of Canada are more fully occupied.

For the labouring man, the Yukon Territory is a desirable resort only if he is capable of first-class work and has definite employment. For such, the summer work, which can readily be obtained, should be supplemented by provision for employment in prospecting for himself during the winter months.



Power System, Yukon

Longitude West 40° from Greenwich.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAFFIN LAND
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
KEEWATIN
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD I.
YUKON
ALASKA
KLONDIKE REGION
MACKENZIE R.
YUKON R.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
BANKS ISLAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
PRINCE OF WALES I.
NORTH SOMERSET ISLAND
BOOTHIA PENINSULA
COCKBURN ISLAND
SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND
FOXLAND
MELVILLE PEN.
Parry Islands
Prince Patrick I.
Melville I.
Ellesmere I.
Grinnell Land
Grant Land
Greely Fiord
Lady Franklin Sound
Prince Gustaf Adolf Sea
Wellington Channel
Jones Sound
Smith Sound
Kane Basin
Robeson Channel
Nares Strait
Lincoln Sea
Peary Land
Independence Bay
Victoria Strait
Queen Maud Gulf
Coronation Gulf
Dease Strait
Melville Peninsula
Foxe Basin
Fury and Hecla Strait
Repulse Bay
Frozen Strait
Southampton I.
Baffin I.
Cape Chidley
Resolution I.
Mansel I.
Belcher Islands
Nottingham I.
Salisbury I.
Akpatok I.
Ungava Bay
Hudson Strait
Labrador
Cape Farewell
Disco I.
Upernivik
Melville Bay
Cape York
Whale Sound
Smith Sound
Kane Basin
Robeson Channel